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BUDGET SHOWS REICH CAN MEET ALLIED DEMANDS

Statement for Coming Financial Year Bears Out Gilbert Statements

BERLIN HOPES FOR CUT IN ANNUITIES

Beer, Inheritance and Capital Taxes Increased—Income Tax Up to \$6000 Reduced

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The draft of the Reich budget for the coming financial year, commencing on April 1, just submitted by the Cabinet to the Federal Council, shows that the Reich will be able to meet its increased reparations obligations, as S. Parker Gilbert predicted.

Following the present tendency here to emphasize Germany's economic difficulties in view of the coming expert conference the Minister of Finance, Dr. Wilhelm Kuehn, in commenting on the budget, expressed his doubt whether Germany's economy would be able to bear the burden of increased taxation for more than one year. He, therefore, described the budget for the coming financial year as a transitional one, and hoped the experts would reduce Germany's annuities by the time the next budget was drafted.

Payments to Federal States
The increase in taxation referred to by him pertains to increases in the beer, inheritance and capital taxes. On the other hand, the income tax up to \$6000 will be reduced.

Despite the increase in the Reich's share of reparations payments, the Reich will be able to increase its payments to the federal states and its social insurance payments. Regarding the former, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a serious business paper of somewhat conservative tendencies, complains bitterly in discussing the budget draft that the Reich has not yet taken steps to put a plug in this hole, through which uncontrolled sums of money are flowing to the federal states. There is absolutely nothing to check the tendency of states to spend, this paper declares.

Army and Navy Costs

One of the most noteworthy points in the draft of the new budget is the reduction in expenditure on the army and navy by 23,000,000 marks. For the first time in five years a reduction has been achieved, nevertheless this part of the budget is still 50 per cent higher than in 1924. The Minister of Finance can pride himself on having reduced the original draft by about 300,000,000 marks to 500,000,000 marks. Thus such a deficit exists at all is attributed by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to the Reich's "financial mistakes and omissions during past years."

Experts to Study Depressed State of Sugar Industry

Von Trendelenburg Hopeful of Practical Results From Coal Inquiry

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The appointment of experts in sugar-producing countries to investigate the causes of the depressed state of the industry has just been announced by the chairman of the Economic Committee of the League.

The problem will be considered from a commercial as well as a production aspect and the inquiry will include both beet and cane sugar. Dr. von Trendelenburg stated that he was very hopeful of remedies being found for the present situation, since the question was to be considered both from the viewpoint of possible increased consumption and restriction of production.

A small expert committee of jurists has also been appointed to examine the report on international cartels from the viewpoint of their juridical status.

As regards the coal problem, Dr. von Trendelenburg expressed himself as very hopeful of practical results, following an inquiry into the possibility of international action for a revival of the coal industry.

AMERICAN MARINES LEAVE NORTH CHINA FOR UNITED STATES

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kobe, Japan—Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Mrs. Butler, and several marine officers and their families arrived here from Tientsin, bound for America. General Butler told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor: "We are through with China. By the time this dispatch is published every American marine will have left North China on the transport Henderson for home."

"We shall maintain a marine regiment, composed of 1100 men, temporarily in Shanghai. I am going back to Washington to report."

"I do not know what my next job will be. I do not know a thing about the Chinese situation. That is not my job."

COLOMBIA BORROWS \$100,000,000
BOGOTA, Colombia (By UP)—It is officially estimated that foreign loans floated by Colombia in 1928 amounted to a total of \$100,000,000.

Chicago Girls Jostle Men for Front Seat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A MAGAZINE devoted exclusively to girl interests has been launched here. Sponsored by the Y. W. C. A., it prints in its first issue contributions from leading Chicago women journalists. "They say Chicago is a man's town," professes the first number, "a blustering city of broad-shouldered, rough strength. But we know it is a feminine town too—a gay girl—an exuberant creature reaching out for beauty, eager to exchange ideas and confidences. To serve the varied interests of the Chicago girl, whatever her calendar, the Y. W. C. A. it prints in its first issue contributions from leading Chicago women journalists."

Donetz Basin Loses by Lack of Discipline

Coal Production in Russian Field Down Owing to Workers' Attitude

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The central committee of the Communist Party has issued a resolution regarding the condition of the mines in the Donetz basin, Russia's biggest coal field. Emphasizing the necessity for improved work by the party economic and trade union organs, in view of the continued failure in the basin in recent months to fulfill the program of production, the resolution urges the need of raising labor discipline and combating the workers' mood of hatred and distrust of specialists. The resolution points out the importance of the Donetz basin to the economic life of the country and declares: "Mistakes and failures tend to undermine the cause of industrialization of the country."

This resolution may be considered certain to extend the echo of the sensational trial of last spring when 50 engineers, including several Germans, were publicly tried here on charges of deliberate sabotage in the management of coal mines in the Schacht district. Since the trial there have been continuous complaints of falling labor discipline, expressed in increased absence of engineers.

It seems that the spectacular publicity accompanying the trial tended to undermine the miners' confidence in the part of the government's efforts to explain the need for labor discipline and to draw a distinction between loyal and disloyal specialists who met not with full success.

DEMOCRATS INTRODUCE FOUR-YEAR TERM BILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Legislation which would provide for a four-year term for Governor of New York State has just been introduced in the Senate and in the Assembly by the Democratic majority leaders, Senator Bernard Downing and Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, both of New York.

The movement had the unequal support of ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Governor Roosevelt also is acquiescent. It is, however, strong opposition from the Republican majority. The measure would place the gubernatorial election in odd-numbered years, midway between presidential elections.

CHINESE EVOLVE PLAN TO CUT ARMY

NANKING (P)—A concrete scheme for the reduction of the military forces of China has been evolved at a meeting of the disbandment conference. It was decided to divide China into the six areas of Nanking, Lo-yang, Wuhan, Mukden, Peking and Southwest China.

The military forces of the entire country are not to exceed 65 divisions, each having a total of 11,000 men, making a standing army of 715,000 men. This would mean an annual expenditure of \$192,000,000.

The flag of all the world, in friendship now unfurled, We hail today, Great nations now have willed, All have forever stilled, The wide world wide is thrilled! Good will holds sway!

Back of the meeting, it was learned at the Newsboys' Foundation, lay the activities of a group of the "newsies" themselves. Some 75 of the boys, it was found, met regularly twice a week in a "News of the World" room, under the leadership of Miss Marian K. Brown, educational director of the foundation.

Between meetings the boys pore over their papers and collect items

of world news most interesting to them as individuals. When together these are discussed, and the youngsters' interest awakened and guided into the most important issues of the day. The boys edit their own small newspaper and write their own editorials.

At the celebration meeting members of the "News of the World" distributed cards containing words of the treaty, and also those of Senator William E. Borah when he said: "There is nothing behind any treaty more than the honor and good faith of the nations signing the treaty. . . . Fear, distrust, suspicion and hatred have dominated the human family long enough."

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TEXAS TO WEAVE VAST NEW WEB OF RAIL LINES

\$40,000,000 Construction Program Outlined for 1929 to Tap Rich Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—The pick and shovel of the railroad builder will resound throughout the realm of Texas during 1929 to the tune of a 1000-mile construction program for which transportation companies will be called upon to foot a bill of \$40,000,000.

Greater significance is given this undertaking by the fact that just recently there was celebrated the completion of a 24-mile extension of the Burlington system in the south plains section, the largest job of its kind in Texas since the completion of the major trans-state systems. Much of this construction is coincident with the conversion of thousands of sections of land, too fertile to warrant further use for cattle grazing, into grain, cotton and truck farms, among which are springing up towns and cities that leave no doubt as to the rate of population increase.

Industrialization of the State, a movement no less epochal than the passing of the huge ranches, is likewise calling into realization a program for more transportation facilities, especially from the inland centers to the Gulf ports. Three of the larger projects contemplated have outlets to the sea as their inspiration.

Farms Drive Out Ranches

The encroachment of the agriculturist upon the territory heretofore dominated by the livestock industry, credited most of the west Texas railroad building, according to the plan, is consistent with the unprecedented prosperity of the stockmen. But while the number of head of beef cattle is decreasing, the actual beef production in poundage is increasing and tending to undermine the unchallengeable lead as the greatest meat producing State in America.

Gaunt longhorns of Spanish stock and wild cattle have been displaced when 50 engineers, including several Germans, were publicly tried here on charges of deliberate sabotage in the management of coal mines in the Schacht district. Since the trial there have been continuous complaints of falling labor discipline, expressed in increased absence of engineers.

It seems that the spectacular publicity accompanying the trial tended to undermine the miners' confidence in the part of the government's efforts to explain the need for labor discipline and to draw a distinction between loyal and disloyal specialists who met not with full success.

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First Air Scout of Full-Wing Rank



JOSEPH JANOUSEK

Baltimore's Tax Air Scouting Sets Collections Gain Boys to Studying Under New Régime How Plane Is Made

Discount One of Main Points in Increase to 95.79 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Improved methods have enabled this city to increase its collections from 79.92 per cent of its assessed taxes in 1923 to 95.79 per cent in 1928, following the organization of the Bureau of Receipts by the Efficiency and Economy Commission.

Working in conjunction with the bureau's modernized auditing and billing department, tax collections have steadily increased through the employment of a discount allowed for prompt payment of taxes and by a gradually increased rate of interest on delinquent taxes. The bureau's "reasonable length of time" for payment of taxes is 10 days. The system, by making it greatly to taxpayers' advantage to pay their tax bills within the year, is in this way also helping to keep the tax rate low.

Before the organization of the bureau only 79.92 per cent of the taxes were collected. The first year under the reorganized plan the rate jumped to 92.31 per cent, and has been increasing steadily since then. The bureau considers it quite possible under the new method to achieve a 100 per cent collection.

When the Efficiency and Economy Commission set out to reorganize the municipal government on a business basis, they found records of uncollected taxes to the amount of \$11,000,000. As soon as the Bureau of Receipts was organized and began operating, the first thing they began doing was to reduce the tax rate.

Afghan Rescue Ends Durani Rule

Six Generations of the Family Have Occupied the Throne Since 1747

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Inayatullah's dramatic rescue from Kabul by British air planes for the time being ends the rule of the Durani family, whose representatives for six generations have occupied the Afghan throne, since its seizure by their ancestor, Ahmad Shah Durani in 1747.

Kabul's new ruler, who styles himself Amir Habibullah Ghazi King Habibullah, Holy Warrior, thus claiming to be the chosen of Islam, is a man of humble origin, as is recalled by the name Bacha Sakas (child of water carrier) by which he was known in the former King's entourage. This has not prevented his inspiring his followers with extraordinary personal devotion.

It is also understood that he is versed in Muhammadan tradition, and is said to be so fervent a follower of this warlike faith as to have slain by his own hand a man he found smoking in a mosque. The magnanimity he has shown in facilitating Inayatullah's escape, contrary to Afghan precedent, is regarded as a favorable beginning for his rule. On the other hand, the attitude toward him of warlike tribes, like the Shinwaris, occupying the mountainous east of Kabul, also that of the people of a very different race who Amanullah is endeavoring to raise against him in the South, is not expected to be fully determined until the passes are cleared of snow in the spring.

POLISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON NAMED

WARSAW (P)—Titus Filipowicz has been officially named Polish Minister to Washington.

Filipowicz has been engaged in the work of Polish nationalism since his early youth. Likewise his wife has done her bit for Polish freedom.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMEN TO HELP OTHERS TO READ

Move Started by Grange to Increase Literacy and Provide Rest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—A state-wide program to increase literacy in New Hampshire and to establish summer rest camps for women in every county of the State was unanimously approved by women members of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau in their annual meeting here which closed Friday. The program will be started at once.

Farm women, who could not otherwise afford to take a vacation, will be able to go to a comfortable camp equipped with every recreational facility. An experienced camp cook will be placed in each camp and farm wives will not have to cook, or sweep, or do dishes, or anything else except rest and have an enjoyable outing at a most nominal weekly fee.

The movement to improve literacy in New Hampshire was stimulated by an address given by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Washington, director of the national literacy crusade, and winner of a Pictorial Review \$5000 prize for pioneer women.

Mrs. Stewart told of her experiences as a pioneer school teacher in a Kentucky mountain district, organizing moonlight schools for those who wished to learn to read. She said that the Kentucky teachers held school at night for no extra compensation and that pupils, ranging in age from 18 to 94, came by the hundreds and often walked for many miles.

The speaker admitted that New Hampshire is conducting city night schools, but asked how many were in session in rural districts, and how often teachers sought out pupils in their homes. She urged the organization of club women, teachers and ministers, and various civic organizations to carry on the movement vigorously.

Planes Quarter-Mile Across Are Forecast

Huge Craft to Be Luxuriously Equipped, Manufacturer Predicts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WICHITA, Kan.—Speaking before the annual meeting of the Kansas Engineering Society, Clyde V. Cessna, president of Cessna Aircraft Corporation, visioned the flying boat of the not distant future as a "monoplane with a quarter-mile wing spread and power sufficient to carry a ship, as large as a battleship, equipped with the finest ocean ship's machinery, across the ocean at a speed of 100 miles per hour." He said this is not only possible but probable.

Mr. Cessna has been building airplanes for 18 years and claims that such an assertion as to ocean travel is nearer realization now than a speed of 100 miles in a smaller plane was a few years ago.

Mr. Howard Wehrle read from statistics of the United States Department of Commerce to show that airplane travel is more economic than any other mode of transportation. He said that an airplane requires four horsepower per ton mile as compared with five horsepower for an automobile, six for a steam engine and 20 for a steamship.

In 1928 Wichita's four leading airplane factories turned out 895 planes, according to reports submitted to the society. The 1929 output is expected to exceed 2000 from the same factories.

SILK MILLS ADVISED TO GO ON SHORT TIME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Recommendations that silk mills of the United States go on a five months' operating basis during the next six months were voiced by H. Schneiwind Jr., president of the Silk Association of America, in his annual address here.

He declared that the problem of the silk industry is not in selling what can be produced, but in producing what can be sold.

Definite plans already have been made by many of the leading manufacturers and others to reduce production over a period of several months, Mr. Schneiwind said.

Buried City in Mysore Believed Located as Explorers Unearth Temples and Caves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Recent excavations at Chitaldroog, in the State of Mysore, prove that the old tradition of a beautiful city called Chandravelli existing on this site is not without some foundation.

The archaeological department of the State conducted some excavations near Chitaldroog, on the strength of certain information furnished about two decades ago by Sir John Marshall, an eminent European archaeologist, as to the existence of an ancient town at the spot.

Numerous relics were found, such as temples, caves, coins and inscriptions, all pointing to the existence of a township there during the days of the Chalukya and Hoysala period in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, A. D.

Near the site was found a fragmentary rock inscription in Brahmi characters, mentioning the name of Mayura Sharmar, the founder of the Kadamba dynasty, which is said to have existed about the fifth century, B. C.

The excavations in some places showed the existence of a very prosperous town of the Satavahana period, corresponding to the early centuries of the Christian era. The finds point to the existence of a trading center having trade relations with far-off Rome and China, and a flourishing iron industry.

The earliest traces of human habitation in the place, however, seem to date back to the Neolithic period, judging from a number of stone weapons and implements dug up in the area. From the excavations made so far have been gathered a large variety of relics, including, among others, stone and iron weapons, bone ornaments, ivory, copper, lead seals, Roman coins of the days of Augustus Caesar, and of China, a large number of coins with the names of Gautamiputra, Satikarni, Vijayaputra and Chutukudandana inscribed on them, evidently pointing to the period of the Satavahana Empire, besides coins of a later date and a host of other small objects.

"Jay-Walking" Ban in Effect in Madrid

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MADRID—A municipal decree against "jay walking," the city of Madrid is regulating the crossing of street corners by pedestrians on the same basis as vehicles.

Pedestrians will be permitted to cross only at corners, and must wait for a signal from traffic officers. Those who attempt to disregard the new regulation will be fined. The first day was marked with various incidents in which rebellious pedestrians participated.

City Manager System Urged for Chicago

Take Administration From Political Domination, Dr. Kerwin Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The city manager form of government and an adequate system of city auditing and reporting are advocated by Dr. Jerome Kerwin, assistant professor in the political science department of the University of Chicago, in a lecture at the Art Institute here.

Dr. Kerwin also declared that governmental efficiency in this city is only about 50 per cent of what it should be, and that is "below passing grade," according to tests for ideal municipal management set up by political science experts. Cincinnati and Berkeley are rated at 95 per cent by these tests, Cleveland at 85 and New York at 70, he said.

Citizens here are as alert as those of any city in the United States, according to Prof. Kerwin. More civic organizations of the Park than in any city in the world; there are so many they often work at cross purposes, lack united effort, he said. There is one reform on which they are uniting at the present time and that is a greater measure of home rule, freedom from state legislative dictation in local affairs, he explained.

Improvement Expected

"Conditions here promise to improve," Prof. Kerwin said. "The exceptional independence of citizens in party affiliation is encouraging. The wholesale splitting of ballots in the recent election is the most phenomenal political manifestation I have ever seen. And when it comes to regional planning, Chicago is far in advance of any other American city."

"We should establish here in Chicago a municipal department of research similar to the Federal Bureau of Research at Washington. "Although by the standards of 1880 Chicago might be considered dependent by the standards of 1928, it is the victim of an arbitrary and meddling Legislature. It is ridiculous that the state's control of public utilities prevents the city from advancing of any other American city."

"Another deficiency in city government is the lack of unification within the administration. With 400 separate governing agencies, the city is unable to expect efficient, economical and coherent work. A third deficiency is the lack of separation between politics and administration. The ideal of a city government provides a council elected by the people which decides policies and an expert in charge of the administration, liable to the council, who is not a politician. In Chicago, the city sits all through the administration. The solution to both these latter difficulties seems to lie in the city manager form of government."

"Chicago fails in municipal reporting. Neither the municipal nor the electorate can judge the effectiveness of a department unless the department reports adequately. In this respect Chicago measures almost nil. The budget report, for instance, gives a far from correct picture of the city's finances, with the park boards and the Board of Education not listed. And even the listed items are not recorded according to approved methods of city auditing."

"Each school in a given state is thus given the opportunity of using them for educational purposes. In addition, the school, a patriotic organization, a church, business or professional club, parent-teacher association, or similar local group in each community, co-operating with the school, sponsors an adult education course in American history, in which the people of the community are enrolled. This course is conducted by the school authorities."

"The Yale University Press, the various state universities and other organizations associated with the press in the work, and the schools of the country. To this end complete sets of the films have been deposited by the Yale University Press with the extension divisions of a number of state universities, through which they are made available for use throughout their respective states."

Adult Education Courses

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PERMANENT VOTING LIST IN NEW YORK URGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Permanent registration of voters in New York State was urged by George R. Fearon (R.), State Senator from Syracuse, in addressing Republican women vice-chairmen and state committee members.

Mr. Fearon characterized the present system of annual registration as "ridiculous" and declared he would urge the Legislature to emend the constitution to appoint a commission to look into the possibilities of permanent registration. Such a commission should include legislators, election commissioners and private citizens, he said.

YALE TO TEACH AMERICAN IDEAL THROUGH FILMS

Historical Study Program Offered to Public Schools and Communities

VISUAL EDUCATION TAKES STEP FORWARD

State Universities to Have Part in Plan to Foster Nation's Traditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A program for visual education in schools throughout the country, and in adult Americanization classes in about 2500 communities, will be the use of authoritative historical films will be undertaken this year by the department of education of Yale University.

The program is to be undertaken as a replacement of the old method of teaching history by the use of the Yale University Press in this work, in which he has long been interested.

"Working together in this project, which is regarded as the most significant co-operative movement of its kind ever undertaken, more than 20 leading state universities, state departments of education, and municipal boards of education have already pledged their active co-operation to the Yale University Press," Prof. Frank E. Spaulding, chairman of the department of education at Yale, said in announcing the program.

Union of Educational Forces

"It is perhaps the first time that educational institutions throughout the entire country have joined forces so closely in a constructive campaign to promote an appreciation of the traditions and ideals of America through a better understanding of American history, on the part of millions of the people of the United States. The project represents university and state cooperation on a scale of unusual magnitude."

"Basically, the program provides for more widespread and systematic use of Yale's unique and well-known series of historical motion pictures, the Chronicles of America photographs, which were produced under the direction of distinguished historians from a number of institutions and under the supervision of a committee of the council of Yale University."

Promotion of Patriotism

"Apart from the service rendered by the films in the schools they have proved to be a powerful instrument for the stimulation of patriotism and good citizenship among native Americans and foreign-born citizens alike. In addition to the wide use made of the pictures in many American cities from Boston to Honolulu, prints have been shipped for service in Great Britain, France, China and Japan."

The present program has been planned to afford thousands of schools and communities the opportunity to make more extensive and intensive use of the films as a result of the agreement between the Yale University Press and the various state universities and other organizations associated with the press in the work, and the schools of the country. To this end complete sets of the films have been deposited by the Yale University Press with the extension divisions of a number of state universities, through which they are made available for use throughout their respective states."

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NEW LIGHT SHED ON GRANTING OF 40 SHORT WAVES

Laid to Be Due to Device of Universal Company to Boost Wave Capacity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Engineers of the Universal Wireless Communication Company assert they have assembled a combination of patents that will enable them to utilize single short waves to five times their normal capacity.

It was this claim, backed by a private exhibition before members of the Federal Radio Commission, senators and technical advisers that was instrumental, if not decisive, it is declared, in winning the grant of 40 short waves to the Universal company.

In evidence given before the House Committee, considering the Federal Radio Commission's activities, Orestes E. Caldwell, radio commissioner, testified he had heard statements that each of the recent allocated 40 wave channels, secured by Universal, is worth \$1,000,000.

By gaining this block of channels, the virtually unknown Buffalo concern which has never sent a message, sold a share of stock, or engaged in message transmission, has been placed at one bound in the position of rival and competitor to the Western Union, Postal Telegraph, the Radio Corporation of America and the Mackay Radio interests. With such tremendous companies involved, and with so much at issue, the Universal company has met, and expects to meet, the bitterest kind of opposition.

Results Called Remarkable
Remarkable results are said to have been achieved at the demonstration of the Universal's new set-up of apparatus, in which messages were sent out from its laboratory in Washington and received back again and also received at the Naval Research Laboratory. It is declared that a new precision of reception was achieved. Heretofore, the best reception was obtained by two-tenths of a kilocycle. The new system reduced this separation to two one-hundredths, giving room on the radio spectrum for greatly enlarged service.

Commander T. A. M. Craven, U. S. N., technical adviser of the commission, present at the exhibition, reported that Arthur L. Morse, Universal engineer, had accomplished what he claimed. He qualified his approval by pointing out that the new apparatus had only reached the manufacturing design stage.

No reporters were admitted at the public exhibition and observers from rival companies were rigidly excluded. The Universal Laboratory here is carefully guarded and strangers are absolutely barred. An air of mystery surrounds the proceeding that is rare in the capital. Dr. John Nathansohn, representative of the company, defends this secrecy on the ground that patent suits and injunctions are probable when the processes are revealed. He also asserts that efforts to break into the laboratories have been made. Dr. Nathansohn does not claim that his company has developed new fundamentals, but rather that it has combined latest radio developments into a system in advance of all its competitors.

Miniature Set Was Used
The vote of the Radio Commission which gave Universal 40 waves, was three to two, Commissioners Caldwell and Pickard opposing the step on the ground that conclusive evidence had not been forthcoming. Congressmen were frankly perplexed by the developments in radio. The rapidity of the advance makes it impossible for legislation to keep abreast. The Universal Company and its 40 waves have quite overshadowed in interest the question before the House Committee of prolonging the life of the Radio Commission.

The private showing of the Universal's mechanical devices was made before Representatives and Senators, who were practically all ignorant of technical matters. The exhibition, it is agreed, was made with a miniature set and with small power, unlike conditions that will be met in practical work. Dr. Nathansohn has not revealed the patents which his company proposes to use, except one issued to Earl Koch, for a four-element tube, and one to Ross Gunn, for a new oscillator. Koch is an employee of Universal, formerly with Westinghouse. Dr. Gunn is with the Naval Research Laboratory.

United States-Canada Make Radio Agreement
WASHINGTON (AP)—An agreement between the United States and Canada, effective as of Jan. 1, to provide that private experimental radio stations of either country may handle certain messages in accordance with the terms of the international radio-telegraph convention signed here in 1927, has been announced by the State Department.

The United States accepted the proposal with the understanding that it be made reciprocal and include all American territories and insular possessions provided it could be terminated on 60 days' notice.

Railway Shop Men Win Pay Increase
NEW YORK—The cycle of wage increases granted under the railroad boards of arbitration has just been continued with the granting of a 40 cents a day increase to shopmen employed on the New York Central lines. The increase affects 16,500 men and becomes effective on the next pay day.

The award was made by a board composed of two representatives each of the company, the union and the public and is less than one-third the amount sought by the men. It approximates 7 per cent on the monthly earnings of the shopmen and is equivalent to the increase hitherto granted various other classes of workers who have successfully carried their appeals for higher wages through successive steps, culminating in the board of arbitration, whose findings, when filed with a United States District Court, are final.

The highest class of shop workers now earn \$8.08 a day, and their increase will be 40 cents a day, this rise being followed proportionately in the other trades involved.

The workers represented in the wage hearing were met by brotherhoods of the electrical workers, railway carmen, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and machinists.

Members of the board included J. J. Carr and F. H. Knight, representing the workers; John G. Walber and Walter H. Flynn, representing the New York Central, and Julian W. Curtis, president of A. G. Spaulding & Co., and Walter C. Clephane, attorney for the public.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT ONE CENT A GALLON
NEW YORK—A reduction of one cent a gallon in the price of gasoline in New England and New York State outside Greater New York has just been announced by the Standard Oil Company. The new price is 17 and 18 cents. In Greater New York the price remains at 18 and 20 cents.

RUSSIA TO ATTEND PARLEY
GENEVA (AP)—Soviet Russia is planning to come to the projected conference called by the League of Nations to define the status of foreigners and foreign enterprises, but only in the capacity of observer in order to follow debates.

POLES APPROVE PACT
WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Cabinet has approved ratification of the Kellogg-Briand pact renouncing war. The treaty will now be sent to Parliament for action.

Greco-Serb Notes Held to Indicate an Early Accord

Mr. Venizelos Denies Entente With Italy Will Affect Relations With Belgrade

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—The problem of Bulgarian reparations reimbursement, which the Greeks are demanding strongly, is engaging serious attention here. The declarations of Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, in Parliament in this connection seem misinterpreted in certain foreign quarters. It is explained that he is as desirous of helping a small nation as any one in Europe. But he demands that this assistance must not be made at the expense of another small and economically harder pressed country like Greece.

If Bulgaria has had earthquakes, so has Greece, and in addition the latter has to entertain six times as many refugees as Bulgaria. If Mr. Venizelos insists that Bulgaria should meet its obligations, it is mainly due to his ardent desire to remove all obstacles hindering the two countries in establishing permanent amicable relations.

Meanwhile Mr. Venizelos maintains an attitude of strict reserve toward the recent coup d'état in Yugoslavia. Developments in that country he regards as purely an internal affair and that Greece has no right to intervene, even by way of comment, so long as the events do not affect Yugoslav exterior policy.

Belgrade's recent note to Greece furnishes an assurance that the change of régime has not altered her friendly dispositions or her ardent desire to bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations under way for a treaty of friendship and arbitration.

Mr. Venizelos sent an equally friendly reply assuring Yugoslavia that the entente between the two countries will not prejudice Italian-Greek relations, and that the pact with Italy will not hinder the establishment of better relations with Yugoslavia. The visit of Dino Grandi, the Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs does not change this position Mr. Venizelos declares.

After the exchange of notes, which has dispersed much of the suspicion which has accumulated lately, the conclusion of a Greco-Serbian accord is believed in authoritative circles to be a question of time only.

Public to Retain Civic Orchestra
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Continuation of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra under a plan whereby the entire community will have a part in its maintenance now appears assured, following submission by George Eastman, chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Company, of a new subscriber project designed to prevent the organization from disbanding.

Continuation of the orchestra was doubted after the Eastman Theater, home of the Eastman Theater Orchestra, which forms the Philharmonic's nucleus, had passed from the University of Rochester to a theatrical chain organization. The theater orchestra of 70 pieces will remain, according to the new management.

Regular free concerts and instruction will be given in the schools here and a season of low-priced matinees conducted for the public under the Eastman proposal. The orchestra also will give its regular concert series under Eugene Goossens, conductor.

Major expense will be born by the Eastman School of Music, the board of education, the Eastman Theater Subscribers' Association and concert receipts. A total of \$60,000 remains to be raised by a proposed new subscribers' association.

AUSTRALIAN LADS ON TOUR
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A hundred and sixty boys, members of the Young Australia League, arrived here Jan. 18 aboard the R. M. S. Makura for a tour of the United States and Canada. They are headed by J. J. Simons of Perth. The purpose of the league is education by travel.

Guatemala Rebels Win Border Towns
MEXICO CITY (AP)—The sudden flaring of a revolt in Guatemala is reported in advices from the border, stating two towns are in the hands of rebels.

Dispatches from Suchiate on the Guatemalan border said Gen. Jorge Ubico, one of three generals who overthrew the Carlos Herrera government six years ago, is at the head of the insurgents.

The rebels captured the towns of Retalhuleu and Mazatenango, in the extreme northwest of the country. Communication with the capital at Guatemala City was cut off and all traffic over the border was stopped.

General Ubico is a member of a wealthy Guatemalan family, and has been prominent in the army for many years. After the Carlos Herrera revolt he became Minister of War, and one of his allies, General Orellana, became President. The other general who joined in the revolt, Miguel Larraz, is now Minister of War, and on him probably will fall the duty of suppressing his erstwhile ally.

When President Orellana passed on in 1926, General Ubico was one of those who supported the presidency. The choice, however, fell on Gen. Lazaro Chacon, who was elected for a full term on Dec. 5, 1926.

Last September President Chacon suspended constitutional guarantees for six months, an action tantamount to the establishment of martial law. The reason advanced for this step was the claim that the opposition was engaged in seditious activities.

Hughes Mentioned for Cabinet Post
Reported Hoover's Choice for His Secretary of State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—As President-elect Hoover prepared to leave the capital for a month's visit to Florida before returning here for his inauguration, word went the rounds of political circles that Charles E. Hughes has been asked by him to become his Secretary of State. The author of the report has participated in numerous conferences with Mr. Hoover since his return to the capital, and is known to be personally and politically on the closest terms with Mr. Hoover.

This informant was the original source of the statement that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, would be retained in that post by Mr. Hoover. This political leader is even closer to Mr. Mellon than to Mr. Hoover. According to his informant, Mr. Mellon will keep the Treasury office for a year or so, after which he will retire and Ogden Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, would be chosen to fill his place.

Some of Mr. Hoover's friends declare Mr. Hughes may wish to resign from the World Court, which would be necessary if he went into the Hoover Cabinet. It was also declared that Mr. Hoover wanted a new man; one who was not associated with former policies and who would therefore be in a stronger position to put through those he will pursue during his Presidency.

IRAQ AGAINST SLAVERY
GENEVA (AP)—Great Britain has informed the League of Nations that Iraq, which is under British mandate, has adhered to the anti-slavery convention.

COALITION MOVE OPENS AGAINST MEN IN CABINET
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In a letter to the Senate, Mr. Mellon declared that the additional money could not be efficiently utilized at this time and suggested that the granting of additional funds for prohibition enforcement be withheld until a thorough survey could be made to ascertain what was needed. This viewpoint aroused much criticism of Mr. Mellon among dry senators of both parties and numerous challenges of his administration of the enforcement machinery have been uttered.

The debate on the Senate floor over Mr. Mellon's dry law enforcement administration developed the charge that employees of embassies and legations in Washington are bootlegging so-called "diplomatic liquor." Mr. Norris asserted that government employees had informed him that employees of foreign embassies are selling liquor brought in under diplomatic immunity. A resolution was introduced in the House calling upon Mr. Mellon to make a report as to the amount of liquor which was being imported under diplomatic immunity.

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VATICAN ISSUE MAKES STIR IN FRENCH PRESS

Proposed Papal Pact Would,
It Is Held, Affect Status
of Roman Catholics

PARIS—What is called the Roman Question still provokes a good deal of discussion in France. Pertinent issues raised by the report that a political treaty may be signed between the Vatican and the Italian Government, it is held here, concern French Catholics as well as Italian. In a leading article of the Journal des Débats, the French viewpoint on this issue is elaborated. The treaty would be more than one merely regulating ecclesiastical matters; it would be one as between sovereign states and might therefore be registered with the League of Nations. This being the case what will then be the status of the Vatican? asks the newspaper. "As a world power, how can the Vatican give assurance that its administration, its organs of legislation, of jurisdiction and of control, and its diplomacy—when the great majority of its functionaries are Italians—are acting solely in the interests of the Catholic Church and without any preoccupation of serving the state to which the Holy See will owe its new independence, and to which it will be joined only by the political treaty?"

Question of Missionaries
Before the Administrative Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Roman matters were brought up in connection with certain articles in the supplementary estimates of the budget relative to restitution of Roman Catholic church property and the establishment of missionary headquarters in France. One argument, long advanced, for the need of training missionaries, has been that French missionaries abroad were lacking in French priests, whose place was being taken by those of other nationalities, especially Italian. In committee, the necessity was admitted for the recruiting of missionary associations on French soil, but it was objected that the drafting of the articles left a loophole for the founding of schools for this purpose, which would contravene the secular education laws.

Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, in reply, agreed to tighten the articles so as to exclude this possibility. He was further charged with having considered the making of representations at the Vatican respecting certain episcopal appointments in France, any such appointments said the interpellant, would be equivalent to "pursuing a policy of concordat under a separatist régime."

Asked to Intervene
M. Briand, replying, admitted that some deputies had approached the Government to intervene with the Vatican in the matter of episcopal appointments. Beyond this he could

make no statement for public consumption. All this, however, indicates the closeness with which the French people are following the trend of negotiations between the Holy See and the Italian Government, for whatever the outcome, the position of French Catholics is bound to be affected and they are desirous especially that any new arrangement should not be misused in any way to promote Italian interests to the jeopardy of those of France in any quarter.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, was asked if the United States would send a minister to the Vatican if the Holy See were recognized as a separate state by the powers. He replied that he could not comment on the subject as it never had been discussed.

Texas to Weave Vast New Web of Rail Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

to make a connection with the Clinton, Oklahoma & Western. Work is under way on 40 miles of this project which is costing \$41,100,000.

To Tap New Mexico Oil Fields
In the same general territory the Santa Fe System has a project awaiting approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission to run its rails from the Panhandle and Santa Fe connection at Seagraves, Gaines County, into the oilfields of Lea County, New Mexico, at a cost of \$2,675,000.

Another cross line planned by the Santa Fe cuts through wheat and cotton fields of the Staked Plains, running from Hale Center to Pamerton, 65 miles. Road crews and equipment are awaiting the sanction of the commission for this \$3,000,000 job.

Nearly 800 miles south of the scene of these operations the Santa Fe has staked out a 35-mile line from Lane City to Thompson, authorized by the commission. Topping a rich rice, sugar cane and cotton-producing area, already fairly well served by railroads, the new line will provide a cut-off of about 50 miles in the movement of products to Gulf ports. The cost is \$1,400,000.

More Direct Connection
To furnish a more direct connection with the distributing centers of Fort Worth and Dallas, the Gulf, Texas and Western Railway will start shortly on a 65-mile extension from Seymour to Paducah, in upper West Texas. At Paducah the road will connect with the Acme, Quannah and Pacific, a unit of the Frisco system. Ambitions of southwest Texas cities and towns for more direct connections with deep water are being expressed in a movement for a line from Brownwood, through Fredericksburg, Mason and San Antonio to Corpus Christi. One million dollars has been subscribed for the line, proposed as the Gulf & West Texas. The promoters are working under the advice of the Frisco, which is reported to have surveyed a route.

Answering the call of the sea, the Waco, Beaumont, Trinity & Sabine Railway is at work on a 210-mile extension from Livingston to Port Arthur. A \$3,000,000 expenditure is planned for 1929 on this program, including work on port facilities.

In addition to new mileage several railroads plan big expenditures for the year in improvements and new equipment.

WESLEYAN GETS SPORZA
MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Count Carlo Sporza, Italian Senator and diplomat, has been engaged by Wesleyan University to teach during the second semester of the college year. He will give a course in recent diplomatic developments in Europe.

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Florida Building Fruit Industry Upon Foundation of Co-operation

Great Strides Made in Improving Quality of Product
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Citrus Now Covers 4200 Square Miles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—With the approaching Florida Orange Festival, attention is being called to the fact that although growers of Florida oranges and grapefruit are receiving annual returns for their fruit of from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, it is only recently that the State has come to realize how important its industry may yet become. In fact, it is not unreasonable to believe, some have pointed out, that the growers' annual income may reach the \$250,000,000 mark before many years pass.

Commercially, the growing of citrus is little more than 50 years old, but its greatest strides have been made during the last 20 years. Today there are 22,000,000 citrus fruit trees in the State, 17,000,000 of which are bearing. These trees cover 275,000 acres—sufficient territory by the way to accommodate two states the size of Rhode Island and leave more than enough room to include Delaware.

But Florida covers more than 54,000 square miles, so the 4200 square miles now devoted to the raising of citrus has considerable room for expansion, even considering the fact that no all the State's land is adapted to citrus culture.

Shift in Fruit Belt
The fruit belt has changed since the pioneer growers planted their early groves from the stock Indians had shown by chance more than 200 years before. Several freezes, the first of which occurred in 1835, convinced most of the growers who had set out their trees in northern sections of the State that the southern parts were better protected from cold so they moved south.

Now the fruit belt, roughly speaking, lies along most of the east coast, the central part of the west coast and throughout the center of the State from Arcadia north to Deland. The growing of the Satsuma orange, a fruit similar to the tangerine, is being undertaken rather successfully, however, in the northwest portion of the State. This fruit is quite hardy and withstands much more cold than do other citrus varieties.

The orange and grapefruit crop for the last 10 years, including the current season, has averaged close to 16,000,000 boxes a year. During the 10 years previous, or from 1909-1918-19, the crop averaged between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 boxes. This is about three times as large as the average crop 10 years prior to the freeze of 1895, when most of the trees in the State were frozen to the ground. The first crop recorded, that of 1884-85, totaled 600,000 boxes, the value of which probably was about \$1,000,000.

Co-operative Methods Adopted
While the fruit growers have made enormous strides during the last quarter century in the art of growing oranges and grapefruit and improving the fruit's quality, the greatest progress made has been in the marketing of their products. Methods of picking, packing and shipping the fruit have been improved immeasurably and co-operative methods are fast coming into popularity, some 35 or 40 per cent of the total fruit in the State now being handled through one co-operative organization of growers. This organization is the Florida Citrus Exchange.

More than 100 independent fruit packers and shippers handle the fruit of the other growers, some on a commission basis and others buying the growers' fruit outright. A few simply pack the fruit for the growers and ship it where the growers designate. Many of the shippers, particularly those handling an appreciable amount of fruit and who have several packing houses in various parts of the State, are themselves large growers and are as keenly interested in the status of the market as are their grower-clients.

Clearing House Established
A new co-operative enterprise of the growers is at present in its first year of activity. This is a clearing house through which the grower-

members market their fruit (although the clearing house does not actually sell). Essentially the organization, known as the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House Association, is both a market adviser to the shippers and growers and a clearing house of market information. The association pro-rates each week's estimated shipments among its shipper-members, this in an effort to distribute the fruit more evenly and avoid the glutted or under-supplied market. The result, of course, is calculated to stabilize the price level. The association has two other major purposes, one being to increase consumer demand by means of a nation-wide advertising campaign and the other to standardize the grade and pack. About \$250,000 is being spent this winter on the association's first advertising campaign.

Shippers Aid Growers
The Clearing House, as the association is popularly known, is purely a growers' organization. The growers, however, in setting up the machinery by which the association would function, formed a board of operation made up of shippers, the growers readily realizing that the shippers' experience in and knowledge of the marketing end of the business would prove of material benefit.

Aside from a certain legal exemption, no shipper-member is permitted to handle the fruit of any grower not a member of the Clearing House and no grower-member is permitted to ship his fruit through a shipper not a member of the association. The Clearing House is striving toward a membership of 100 per cent, about 75 per cent to 80 per cent of all the fruit growers now being represented in the association's membership.

Membership Campaign Held
Organization of the Clearing House necessitated a state-wide membership campaign, held last spring and summer, and the somewhat spectacular struggle made for its establishment by a group of growers known as the Committee of Fifty attracted the attention and interest of the entire State.

In fact no earnest was this Committee of Fifty in its efforts to help the industry that the United States Department of Agriculture sent representatives to Florida to show the growers how to set up their organization. The association finally was completed, headquarters were established at Winter Haven, in the heart of the fruit belt and today the Clearing House promotes its important mission how to set up their organization. The association finally was completed, headquarters were established at Winter Haven, in the heart of the fruit belt and today the Clearing House promotes its important mission how to set up their organization.

HARVARD SENIOR WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP
SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP)—Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary to the Rhodes trustees, has announced that Thomas A. McGovern, of Harvard University has been elected Rhodes scholar-at-large from the United States.

Mr. McGovern, whose home is in Schenectady, N. Y., is a senior at Harvard, concentrating in the department of government. Last year he won the Baldwin prize for the best thesis on the subject of municipal government, and he holds the Charles Joseph Bonaparte scholarship, given to the senior having the highest academic standing in the department of government. Rhodes scholarships-at-large are awarded to the United States whenever there is a vacancy in the number of Rhodes scholars at Oxford.

TREASON CHARGED—IN GROENER CASE
BERLIN (AP)—The Department of Justice has instituted 40 indictments for treason against a "person unknown" to determine who gave the secret memorandum written some time ago by General Groener, Minister of Defense, in which he defended the necessity for the construction of a new battle cruiser, to the English Review of Reviews which published it.

The attorney-general's office looks upon the surrender of the document to the British editor as a treasonable offense, because its publication abroad tended to injure German interests.

GERMANS MARK TENTH YEAR OF REPUBLIC
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—On the anniversary of the elections for Germany's first republican parliament, which took place on Jan. 19 10 years ago, the Social Democratic Vorwärts declared that the discipline shown at these first elections, taking place in the midst of the demobilization after the collapse of the old régime, seems a miracle. It is "a brilliant testimony to the political maturity of the German people."

"A people going in such numbers to the polls," continues the Vorwärts, in the situation in which they found themselves, must be democratic to the core. Those who predict the collapse of the German democracy should consider this."

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BELGIAN NATION PAYS HOMAGE TO MR. HOOVER
King Attends Function in Memory of Relief Work of President-Elect

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Belgium on Jan. 19 rendered homage to President-elect Herbert Hoover, who during the Great War organized the relief commission so effectively that it assured the feeding of her millions of people, prostrated by military invasion. In this task Mr. Hoover had the valuable co-operation of the American Minister, Brand Whitlock and Hugh Gibson, secretary of the United States legation here.

The celebration in honor of Mr. Hoover's election took place in the presence of King Albert and other dignitaries in the great hall of the Palais des Académies. Members of the diplomatic corps, as well as of the university world, participated, the latter not unmindful that it was to Mr. Hoover and the relief commission that they owe the creation of the university foundation, which has already justified itself with its eminent service to arts and sciences.

The manifestation resulted in a display of gratitude men of all parties. Mr. Francqui, Minister of State, who was, during the war, president of the National Committee, and M. Jaspar, Prime Minister, representing the entire country, in eloquent addresses bore witness to satisfaction of the King and the Belgian people over Mr. Hoover's elevation to one of the most exalted positions in the world. The celebrations include a banquet attended by many of the Americans in Belgium.

Brussels Hears Hoover
Address Over Telephone
WASHINGTON (AP)—Tribute to the sacrifice and courage of the Belgian people in the World War was paid Jan. 19 by President-Elect Hoover in an address carried across the ocean by long-distance telephone. Sitting at his desk at his temporary headquarters here, Mr. Hoover spoke to an audience gathered in the public square at Brussels at a

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Japan Stamping Opium Smoking Out of Formosa

Fact Revealed at Geneva, Where Tightening Up on Illicit Traffic Is Urged

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M. Sato of Japan added that the Japanese authorities hoped that in 20 years opium smoking would be entirely stamped out in Formosa, which, when Japan annexed it, was "drenched in opium."

M. Bourgeois of France explained how the adoption of import certificates and export authorizations had reduced the drug traffic through France, the smugglers seeking other avenues for their commerce. Many opium-smoking dens under stricter regulations had been discovered and closed in France.

Switzerland's adoption of the certificates also had led to a reduction in the exports of Swiss drugs to Turkey and China.

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NEW TECHNIQUE IS CALLED NEED OF TALKIE FILMS

Expected to Develop Their
Own Methods Just as
Movies Did

What are the "Talkies"? What is their effect on the movie industry? How do the several types differ? How do they master what is their future? These and other questions now before the theatrical world have been answered in a series of six articles, of which this is the last.

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Interviewing Paul Specht, noted Broadway orchestra leader, on the effect of the sound pictures on the musicians, he countered our question with the statement, "Loew laid off 3000 musicians last week." Perhaps no further commentary is needed to show the effect of this new art in just one phase of the theater business. All through the country this new medium is being felt in musical circles.

Another point was brought up in interviewing one of the Vitaphone officials regarding the effect of the pictures on vaudeville acts. Many of the most famous acts have carried on the same act for years. It is often some novelty that cannot be duplicated and once seen is ended. We asked him what these acts were going to do after they had been filmed and recorded and sent broadcast throughout the country.

He said that this was already turning out to be a problem of major importance. Many acts have been recorded and if the act uses the same idea it can get no houses, for a large part of the public has already seen it at the motion picture house. He said those acts which had variety could change songs, etc., and go along nicely. In this case the pictures help them for people want to see the performers in person but something different. He said it would be advisable for vaudeville stars to work up a special act for recording and filming if they were to protect themselves. As to those 50 to 100 acts already taken, this is a problem quite equal to the musicians. They must work up new acts if they are to carry on successfully.

Patent Problems Arise
Legally this new art has its problems. When any new development comes into prominence it is found that many patents are at cross purposes and these are often the subject of long and difficult litigation. The telephone had it in the last century. The radio industry is still in the midst of it. Now comes talking pictures and this is tangled up with radio patents as well as its own. Lee De Forest with his Phonofilm, almost identical in nature with the Movietone of Fox, only lacking its commercial exploitation, has been in court for two years suing the Fox-Case Corporation. Other suits are in process or are about to start. This

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tangle will take years to untangle, judging by parallel cases in other industries.
Where are talking pictures going? That is the most important question and the most difficult one to answer. Dr. De Forest says that talking pictures should not be confused with either motion pictures or the stage. He considers them a new and individual medium, as new in its way as the film was originally. It must work out its own technique. There will always be a place for the silent pantomime picture, always a place for the stage production, and a new place for the talking picture.

New Technique Needed
In working out its problems, producers will probably find this viewpoint more helpful than the idea of a picture development. When movies first appeared, all attempts to carry over stage practice into this new medium met with poor results. Finally a new technique was developed and the art progressed. This may be the answer to the talking picture question.

The public can help, however, by having a sympathetic attitude toward the present work. Patience and appreciation of even a small gain must be the attitude of the moviegoer. In a fast-moving industry like this one the difficulties are bound to be ironed out in short order.

Such questions as "How being asked as, 'How much dialogue should there be in a picture? Should music be played in the background of a dialogue or not, in order to lend color? Are mere 'prop' sounds in the mid-ground of a musical accompaniment good or do they break up the continuity of the music and thought?" These and many similar questions are now awaiting answers.

Technically speaking, engineers in general feel that the film recording is better engineering practice than record recording and that it will ultimately be the more generally used. The records wear, they can be easily broken and they introduce a surface noise which must be filtered out. This cannot be entirely done and it has a tendency to filter out some of the music or voice.

Films vs. Records
The record advocates, however, say that the film, depending as it does upon delicate gray shadings, can be easily spoiled by getting the least bit of dirt or oil upon it, which will be difficult to remove, while a record can be brushed off in a few moments. There is no doubt that the delicate shadings of the Movietone film type of job demand the most careful handling in developing and printing. Any shade of darkness is lost added to the film will of course change the character of the music. Fox is to be congratulated on the excellent work done to date on this type of talkies.

Photophone, recognizing this problem, has gone to a solid black line of varying width and so, of course, does not come under the above problem in developing. A good analogy between the Movietone and Photophone recordings is given in newspaper and magazine illustrations of the half tone and line cut. A line cut, such as a sketch or diagram, permits of sharper and clearer reproduction than the halftone. The line cut idea is the basis of Photophone and the halftone of Movietone.

Frequency Response
The thing to recognize above all else in comparing these systems is the frequency response. Various other difficulties can be accepted if the frequency response justifies the method. Thus, the record advocates claim that with their method, due to the tiny point used in cutting the sound track, the higher frequencies are put onto the record, whereas they would be lost on the films.
The speed of the films has been increased 50 per cent in order to have

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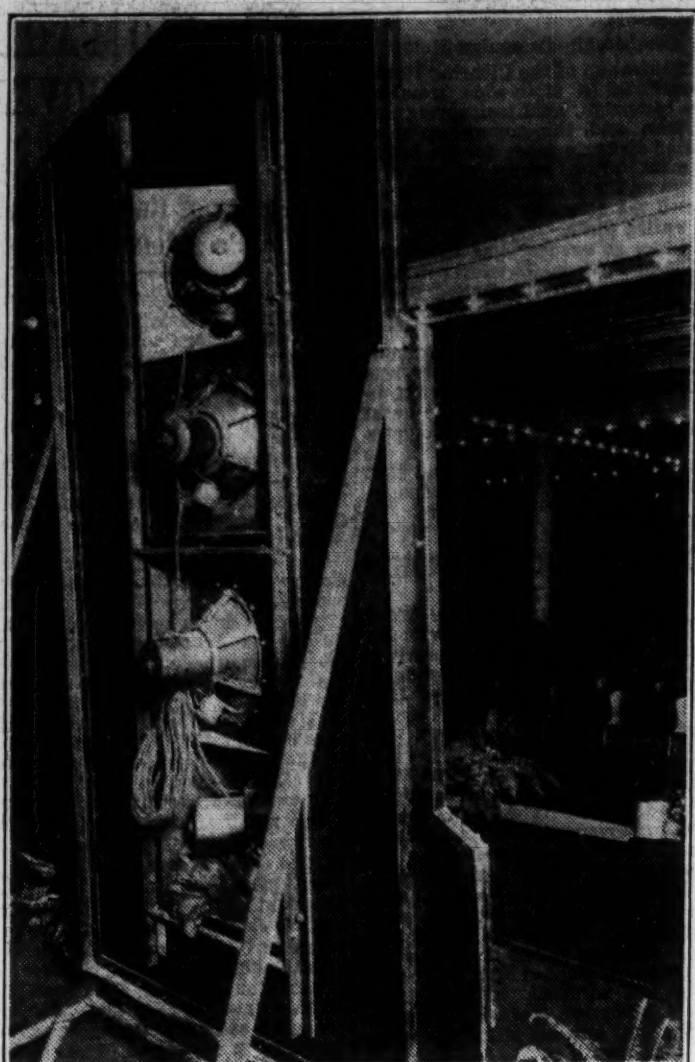
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a more rapidly moving sound track, which in turn permits the higher frequencies. Any further speeding up of the films is likely to prove impractical, as then a film would run but a short time before the reel would have to be changed and there would be other disadvantages.

While the records may have the higher frequencies, a comparison between Movietone and Vitaphone in a theater shows no noticeable difference. It would then appear that even though the high frequencies are on the record, the reproducing apparatus does not pick them up and amplify them properly. Thus, this high frequency claim is useless if the reproduction is not improved.

Praise for Photophone
In listening to the various methods we liked the Photophone best, as reproduced through its own amplifier. Using dynamic cones, the somewhat hollow effect of the Movietone-Vitaphone audio amplifying system was missing and the tonal results much more pleasing.

Electro-magnetic cones, properly used, give better response on the high tones than the dynamics. The two combined are an ideal combination. This would seem to offer possibilities to theaters, in order to compensate for high notes lost in existing systems. Certainly the results to date would seem to give support to an ever-increasing school of engineers who trace the higher frequencies to production to the horn type of reproduction to the latter serves well enough for out-of-door addresses, etc.

We are seeing many of the technical limitations being overcome. Progress in this direction is certain. With the dramatic production and of talking pictures finding itself, it appears, despite all the cries of "Novelty," that the talkies have come to stay.

DUKE'S WILL LEAVES \$1,185,000 TO CHARITY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Bequests of \$1,185,000 to church and charitable institutions are contained in the will of Benjamin Duke, New York philanthropist, just filed in Surrogate court here. The largest bequest, totaling \$580,000, goes to the Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., at Durham, N. C., which maintains a loan and scholarship fund for Duke University and other educational institutions.

The foundation was originally established with a fund of \$1,000,000, which was one of the benefactions to southern education of which Mr. Duke was a patron.

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With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The House passed the \$541,341,000 independent offices appropriation bill, carrying almost half a billion for the Veterans' Bureau. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The House Ways and Means Committee closed hearing in the Wood's schedule of the tariff act and turned again to the metals schedule.

Further opposition to the bill to regulate the bituminous coal industry was expressed before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by A. M. Belcher, representing the West Virginia Coal Association. He said the industry should be allowed to solve its own problems.

The House Military Committee favorably reported the Thatcher bill to provide \$100,000 for the improvement and preservation of the land and buildings of the Abraham Lincoln National Park in Kentucky.

Charges that the national defense policy of the United States "apparently been taken over by the Federal Council of Churches and their allied pacifists," were made by Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan, in a statement. He said: "They came to Washington to put through the Kellogg Multilateral Treaty and now are staying to defeat the cruiser bill."

Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill to provide that the rate of interest charged the World War veterans on loans made by the Veterans' Bureau should not exceed 6 per cent interest a year.

Advocating the passage of his bill to prevent unregistered persons from representing themselves as registered patent attorneys, Louis C. Grammon (R.), Representative from Michigan, declared that propaganda had been disseminated throughout the country misrepresenting the

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measure. The Michigan man said that in recent years unregistered attorneys had found ways to escape the control of the patent office.

The Senate Immigration Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill of Cole L. Blease (D.), from South Carolina, to make it a felony for an alien to re-enter the country after he has been deported.

John C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas, explained to the House the position of the recent call for elimination from Democratic councils of influences which led to the nomination of Governor Smith.

Presbytery Votes for Church Union

Ministers in New York Area
Welcome Methodist and
Episcopal Overtures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Union of the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal churches was recommended in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Presbytery of New York, representing Presbyterian ministers in the metropolitan area, at a meeting just held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The proposed consolidation would bring into one religious group a total church membership estimated at more than 8,000,000.

The resolution asserted that the "historic policy of the Presbyterian Church has been 'to favor and join in movement for church unity,' and concluded with the proposal that the General Assembly, through its committee on church co-operation and union, 'meet the advances of the Methodist and Episcopal churches with the utmost hospitality and to do all in their power to bring to pass this move to be desired reunion of evangelical churches.'"

The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary, who offered the resolution, said he had studied the matter for some time as head of a committee appointed to look into it.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its last meeting and the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church last October both made overtures for such a union, he said, and the action of the Presbytery was, therefore, a move to meet the other groups "perhaps a little more than halfway."

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TO BUY 44 AIRPLANES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Mexico will buy 44 airplanes for use by the army air service and aviation schools, the purchase to be made in the United States, Great Britain, France and

Italy. It is officially announced by the Ministry of War and Marine. Fourteen of these planes will be bought in the United States and will be of the Stinson type. Gen. Pedro Calles, Undersecretary of Aviation, will go to Europe to negotiate the purchase of aircraft there.

In line with its policy of expansion for aviation the Ministry announces that it will buy machinery of the most modern type for the making of aircraft and motors. This equipment is to be installed in the government airplane factories at Valbuena Flying Field here.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: C. Ronald Greaves, New York City; Frieda Zewelsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Swan, Missoula, Montana; Joseph P. Tierney, East Aurora, N. Y.; Amelia J. Henderson, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. Faith E. Hurd, Dover, N. H.

CHILE ADDS NEW AIR LINE
SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—An air mail service is being opened from this city to Arica and intermediate cities. Military aviators will handle the planes.

HIGH'S... And The South
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Sheets, pillow cases, towels and even Rayon spreads—all of these made right at our very door—all of these, of Southern make, selling at specially low prices during our Annual January Sale of Linens.

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Progress Sale
Monday, January 21, is our huge Progress Sale. Prices are cut in all departments, for this one day only. For we, like the South, are keeping the pace of Progress.

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AIRWAYS HEADS PLAN RADIO NET ACROSS NATION

Operators Vote to Make Stations
Supplementary to
Government Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Airways operators are becoming "radio-minded" at last. At conferences in Washington, they have determined to utilize fully the government airways radio services and to supplement these with a chain of stations of their own. The subject is now a matter of thorough study by a committee consisting of Thorpe Hiscock, of Boeing Air Transport Company, chairman; Herbert Hoover Jr., son of President-elect Hoover and representative of Western Air Express; H. C. Lenteritz, Pan-American Airways; Paul Goddard, Universal Aviation Corporation, and E. W. Proctor, National Air Transport.

Their policy, as laid down at a conference in Washington of about 25 representatives of the operators, the manufacturers and the Government, will be to establish their own chain of stations on a co-operative basis for handling all necessary traffic and information not available through the regular government aids. These will include "feeder lines" to all main systems. They will oppose any effort to commercialize their system, preferring to operate it themselves as a mutual and nonprofit-making venture.

Their project in its incentive stage necessarily will be projected to fit into the network being installed throughout the country by the airways division of the Department of Commerce under the direction of Capt. Frederick C. Hingsburg, chief engineer.

Already the first link of the chain of stations to be stretched along the Transcontinental Airway is working, connected by teletype machines that convey the weather data and other information to be relayed to planes while in flight. This link consists of the stations at Hadley Field, N. J.; Bellefonte, Pa., and Cleveland, O.

As to apparatus for equipping planes outside the military services of the Government the only production may be expected, it is said, from the commercial radio manufacturers. They evinced real interest in the needs of aviation during the recent conferences at Washington, sending technical experts to confer with the operators. The latter have begun drafting specifications to cover power supply aboard planes, antenna installations, size and position of the complete radio outfit, type of control and voice or teletype transmission.

**SOPHIE IRENE LOEB
HAS PASSED ON**

NEW YORK (AP)—Sophie Irene Loeb, whose views on child welfare have been incorporated into the laws of 40 states, has passed on here. More than 20 years ago she started her intensive welfare work, proceeding on the theory that the best solution of the problem was the maintenance of the home, thus abolishing orphan asylums for normal children. In 1913, after a campaign

of three years, the New York Legislature adopted a law granting pensions to widowed mothers. She was placed at the head of the commission and saw the annual appropriation increase from \$100,000 to more than \$5,000,000.

In 1927 she was invited to sit with the social service section of the League of Nations at Geneva to frame an international code for the care of dependent and afflicted children. Miss Loeb also was widely known as a writer. She never sought public office and in her child welfare work served without pay.

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Delegation on Way to Seville Fair

United States Members Taking
Nation's Exhibits
With Them

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Taking with them the exhibits being sent from the United States to Seville, Spain, for the Ibero-American Exposition, the members of the official delegation from this country have just left here on the President Harding, of the United States Lines, for Cherbourg. The party will proceed by rail to Seville. The exposition opens on March 15.

In the party leaving here are, among others, John M. Denison, secretary of the commission; Samuel B. Reeder, representing the Treasury Department; Lieut.-Commander John L. Ashley, U. S. N.; Samuel S. Smith, U. S. N., in charge of the radio exhibit; Frank L. Goll of the Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Goll; H. M. Hillman of the Department of the Interior; Capt. Sidney Morgan of the Department of Commerce; Chester W. Hicks of the National Audubon Commission for Aeronautics, and Miss Edith Levy, secretary.

A congressional appropriation of \$700,000 made possible the participation of the United States and is to be used in a display of its achievements in industry, commerce and art. Three buildings have been erected, one of which subsequently will serve as the permanent residence of the United States consul at Seville.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

A Winter Sport: Planning Color Effects in Your Next Garden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

HERE is a winter sport for gardeners about to plan their next year's garden. Visit a park conservatory or pause before any florist's window where tropical air plants flame their beauty. Note how in a single flower is blended, for example, the gray-green of foliage, the purplish pink of spike and the ultramarine blue of flower. Then jot down these fresh hues which harmonize so well in the bloom and use the color scheme for next season's glorious border, matching each tint with a flower of that shade.

By simple observation of this sort one of the leading public garden florists of this country conceives new combinations for his garden and conservatory displays. August Koch, chief florist of the Garfield Park Conservatory in Chicago, with 40 years' experience in his art here and in France, explained some of his technique in an interview. By studying single tropic blooms, he said, he has learned how high colors which many gardeners shun in their borders and bedding plans can be used with harmonious effect.

Many people are oversensitive to red, this authority believes. They make a mistake in banning it from their flower beds. In tropical air plants, the florist observed this color in daring and successful combination. One blossom that grows out of reddish purple foliage has a scarlet stem, orange bracts and petals of lavender. The floral artist can transmute these colors in terms of common flowers to the glory of his own back yard, said Mr. Koch. In a spring border, for instance, scarlet and orange may be expressed with tulips, and lavender with pansies.

This garden expert finds another authority for the use of strong colors in the autumn woodlands. When interviewed he had just returned from a trip through the Ozarks. The scarlets, magentas and orange tints of the maples had entranced him. He had rejoiced in the bold pigments of wild plums and dogwoods, not overlooking the plumes of the goldenrod.

"I wished," he said, "that those who feel jarred by strong color in a garden, who can't tolerate a scarlet geranium or a clump of marigolds, could have seen the Ozarks, their colors changing to more and more brilliant hues as the sun warmed the heavens. They were an answer to those who want nothing but toned-down colors in their gardens."

The Technique
This color lever has worked out a definite technique for blending floral hues. The rules are not unlike those governing musical composition or poetry. A border or bed must have all hues unity. Uncommon color combinations like orange, carnation and old rose can be worked into a harmonious whole if they are subordinated to one dominating color. Mr. Koch made such a combination by using a mass of purple in the distant background of a great border some 50 feet deep, then bringing the purple note again into play at the outer border where it appeared in low bedding plants of a lighter shade. The eye is thus served to carry the eye over the whole mass and subordinate the different elements between.

Green is a neutralizer and serves to bring otherwise clashing colors into harmony, the artist pointed out. Masses of lavender add no wonder to promote good feeling among certain colors. White he uses sparingly.

As Mr. Koch talked, charming color combinations crowded his thought like melodies to a musician. He revels in them. Every month in the year his ideas are expressed tangibly in the great conservatory of Garfield Park where gardeners come from near and far to study his exhibits. But he has not the attitude of the virtuoso, rather that of the patient teacher. In the conservatory he hopes the amateur may find helpful guidance. Ideas that may be applied to the humblest little border.

Suggested Color Schemes
Here are some of the color schemes that he worked out recently:
Dark red coxcombs planted in a bed can be combined with blue lobelias to the advantage of both. Plant the coxcombs in rows, with 18-inch spaces between the plants. Between the rows of coxcombs plant rows of lobelias and between the lobelias the coxcomb plants put clumps of the little blue-eyed bedders.

This authority thinks the use of low growing bedding flowers can do much to take away the dark earthy look of rose gardens. Plant the plots, especially when the taller bushes are not in the height of their bloom. He recommended, for example, that a patch of red roses be interspersed with pansies or that clear yellow so characteristic of their cheerful nature. Pink roses can be enhanced with a bedding of light blue pansies. The pansies, alternating with the roses, are not so numerous that space is not left for cultivating the earth around the bushes.

A happy combination suggested by Mr. Koch for an undulating border has yellow for its dominating color. Canary colored cannas would form the largest mass in the curves of the border. Between them he would place blue sage. Purple fountain grass as an edging for the cannas would soften the clear yellow, and the silver green of dusty miller as an outer edge would still further tone down the major note. Lavender ageratum would give a finish to the restful whole.

A Prime Consideration
The succession of bloom throughout the summer must be a prime consideration in any color design. As a simple example of such planning, the Garfield Park florist gave a long border planted in orange and blue. Yellow galliard in the foreground and golden coreopsis behind it gain by contrast with blue lupines and a "back drop." But the lupine cannot be counted on to last the summer, and the gardener must be ready with a successor. Veronica

border of verberna verosa, also lavender, surrounds the big rectangle. A narrow edging of alysium little gem is an inconspicuous frame for the whole.

Mr. Koch makes a mental picture of the whole floral "painting" before he lays his pencil to paper. He sees colors expressed in flowers. Then he makes diagrams for the use of his gardeners. But the work is not finished until the plants are put out and the artist tests the practical conditions. Some alterations may be necessary to keep the classical balance of parts which he regards so essential to a harmonious whole. Perhaps a whole row of geraniums must come out again to give a bit

of the most difficult problems. Yet Mr. Koch used it to show how blatant colors may be subdued. Pink geraniums alone in a bed 100 by 60 feet would be monotonous and strident. Combined with purples and lavenders, however, they take on a pleasing and restful quality. The

lashed until the plants are put out and the artist tests the practical conditions. Some alterations may be necessary to keep the classical balance of parts which he regards so essential to a harmonious whole. Perhaps a whole row of geraniums must come out again to give a bit

more space to the heliotrope. The patient florist feels the extra work is well worth while when people who are not themselves experts come and exclaim over the serene loveliness of the finished garden plot.

D. D. K.

For the best home of five to seven rooms designed in the United States during the past year, H. Roy Kelley, Pasadena Architect, has taken first place in a competition conducted by House Beautiful. This house, English in style, is the residence of Dr. Walter C. S. Keobig of Pasadena.

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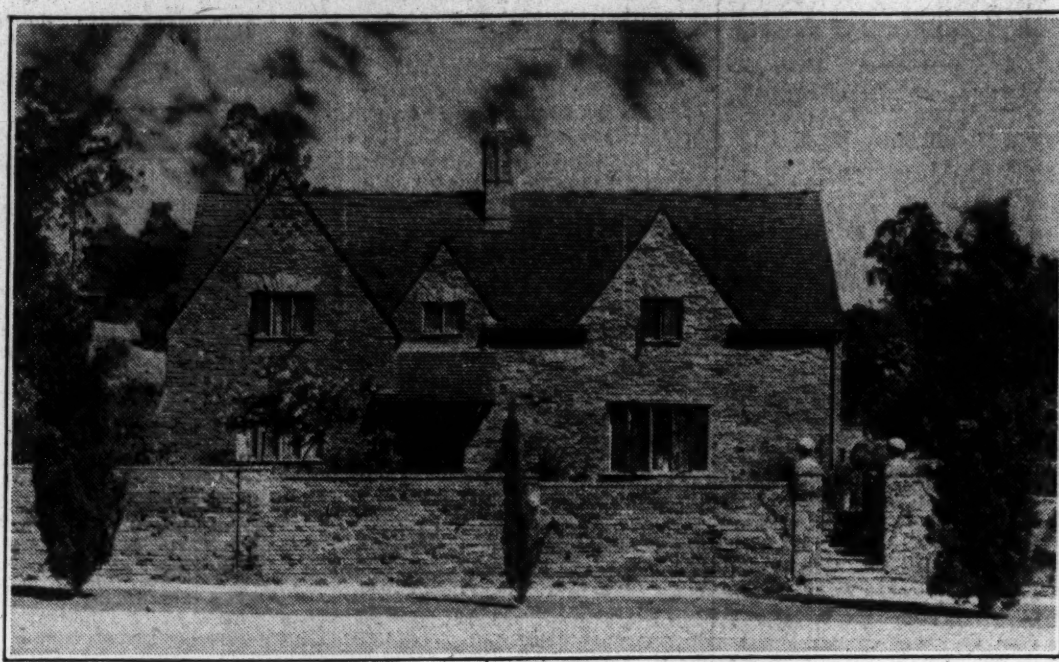
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WINNING DESIGN IN HOUSE BEAUTIFUL CONTEST



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Points in Growing the Cyclamen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Eng.

TO THE thousands who long to make their little greenhouses bright and pretty during the winter months, the cyclamen should make a strong appeal. It is neither hard to propagate nor to mature. As it grows in England it does not require a degree of heat that can only be provided by an expensive and troublesome heating apparatus. A cool greenhouse with, in frosty weather, a little extra warmth, easily supplied by a small oil stove or lamp, will keep the plants quite safe.

Water is the chief need, plenty of water during the growing and flowering period. When that is over, and the leaves commence to turn yellow and fall off, one must diminish the watering and finally discontinue it altogether, laying the pots on their sides out of doors until July. Then is the time to repot the corms, mixing with the soil some dried cow manure and mortar rubbish. Once the plants are in their new homes, the watering begins again, increasing with the growth of the plant. Nothing, perhaps, in greenhouse beauty, is so lovely as a bank of these plants in full bloom; masses of white, pink and rich crimson blossoms with their graceful forms and rich shining foliage.

One has to be careful about three things. First, when potting, only slightly embed the corm in the soil, just enough to hold it firmly. Second, the plants, especially in the growing stage, should be kept close to the glass, to prevent weakness of the leaves. Third, keep the atmosphere, as far as possible, moist. Cyclamens do not like a warm dry air.

The amateur, desirous of growing these plants, is advised to buy his corms in July and start them at once, though one may very well try it even in autumn. (Sowing the seeds is a very slow process.)

Following these directions he should be sure of success, and ought to have a fine display of blossoms during most of the winter months.

Some garden club groups find the afternoon when they meet, during the catalogue season, all too short in which to discuss the new varieties of plants which have been developed and criticize the garden plans of members. They patronize their time experimenting with plant life. Many clubs send, each year, group orders to florists and seedsmen, thus taking advantage of the reduced prices for large orders. They patronize their favorite growers with whom they have dealt for years with mutual satisfaction, but occasionally they will send an order to a new dealer in the field or a specialist who offers a new variety of an old favorite. By doing this they enlarge their acquaintance with professional growers and increase the variety of plants in their own gardens.

It is good to plan for plenty of seats and resting spots so that your garden will be livable. Make it seem as much as possible to be another, airier room than any your house can boast.

Yes, with certain styles of house and garden classic benches are in keeping, but in other cases the rustic or extremely plain seats are to be preferred, and these have one further advantage: they are almost invariably more comfortable to sit on than the cold marble or stucco structures.

Let us do what we can to include a bird bath, or if we can be so fortunate, a pool large enough to reflect a strip of sky and to double by reflection a few of our choicest flowers.

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What About the Lilacs

By J. HORACE McFARLAND

EVERYONE knows the lilac, of course, and most who have found it running wild about an old abandoned farmhouse will insist that it has always been there, and therefore that it is a native American shrub.

But this is not the fact. Seemingly the common lilac, which takes the name of *Syringa vulgaris*—though it is anything but vulgar—is of Bulgarian origin, and I suspect that it came to America very early, when our Anglo-Saxon forbears found that they could have in the new country to which they came to seek true freedom, the treasures of the home land. It is quite certain that George Washington liked lilacs, because he had them, and I suspect that the other great formative statesman, Thomas Jefferson, also fond of plants and constantly writing about them, had lilacs about his own home.

But the lilac has gone through a metamorphosis at the hands of plant hybridizers in France and in America, as well as, with less importance, in England and in Germany. It was the same great Frenchman who brought the Philadelphia or mock-orange family into proper prominence, Victor Lemoine of Nancy, who put the lilac through its paces. Thus, instead of the old and altogether lovely common lilac, we can now have forms with much longer panicles (that being the proper name of the bloom cluster), with much larger flowers, both double and single, and in a very delightful range of colors, that are not positive changes, save in colorless white. The blue of the lilac is not at all a blue, but could properly be called lilac as a color name. The pink lilacs are merely pinkish, and the red ones, so called, are just on the red side of light and dark purple.

But there are amazing color variations, and the varieties, in consequence, are desirable and delightful to the garden, and especially for broad borders, for parks, driveways, and the like.

I shall not attempt to give a list of varieties, because with some 400 or more of them known to be available in commerce, it is a pleasant task that any dozen which cover the various color ranges and include both double and single, will include 12 good varieties. This has long been my own opinion, and it was confirmed to my gratification by that eminent authority, Charles Sargent, whose collection of lilacs at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston has many times attracted on the "Lilac

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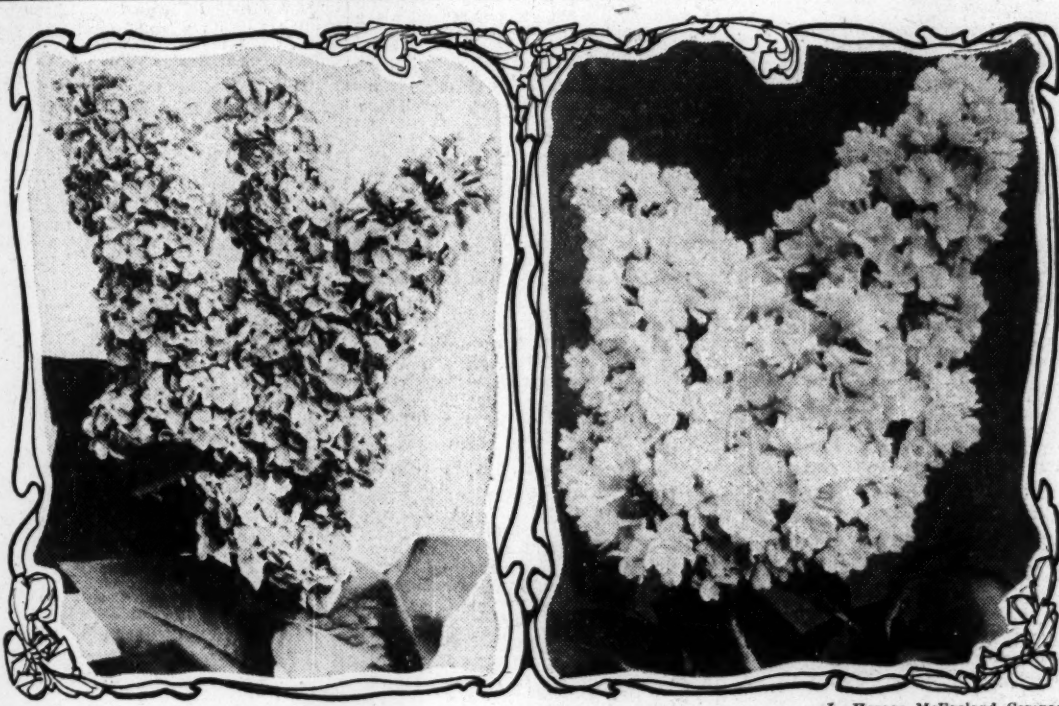
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Who Does Not Enjoy Recalling the Fragrance and Loveliness of the Lilac. Whether an Old Clump by the Dooryard or a Tall Hedge on a Great Estate, They Are Held Dear. The Illustration Shows Ludwig Späth and Ellen Willmott.

Garden Clubs

Using the Spring Catalogues in Programs

FOR gardeners who live in sections where outdoor activities are at a standstill during a few months of the year, one of the most delightful of seasons is approaching; the season when the mails bring new garden catalogues.

Intercollegiate, College and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE'S HOCKEY HOPES ARE HIGH

Sextet's Chances of Winning Intercollegiate Title Look Fine at This Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—One of Yale University's greatest hockey sextets has been hampered by the championship efforts of several college teams this winter and is certain to upset the hopes of many more before the current season is concluded. Having defeated the University of Toronto for the mythical international title, the Ell six has established itself as one of the strongest if not the strongest team in intercollegiate circles.

Hockey is now a major sport at Yale and interest in the game has increased by leaps and bounds since its promotion to equality with football, baseball, crew, and track. In the last two or three years Yale has had fair success until it has never had that extra impetus needed to turn back the charge of John Harvard's representatives. Last season was the most palatable example of this. Until the Harvard series started late in the season, Yale had lost only one intercollegiate championship. Harvard spoiled that ambition and expectation by beating Yale two straight games. The Ell six would go to the last stretch at least with a fine record, possibly with a flawless one, but it has never had that extra impetus needed to turn back the charge of John Harvard's representatives.

Palmer's Loss Felt
The Blue team is handicapped by the loss of temporary absence of its regular individual performer, W. H. Palmer '30, regular left wing, probably the fastest skater in the game, and admitted the hardest shot in college hockey this year as well as last. Palmer was taken from the team recently, but he is now nearly ready to return.

Palmer was one of the veterans who pressed on the team to the experience which, along with the unusually fine ability of the newcomers gave the aggregation a powerful aspect. Capt. A. C. Cady '29, center, and Paul Curtis '29, right wing, are the other members of this year's team who, with Palmer, played in the same positions this year as last. Cady, who has been in the game since his freshman year, has been going even better this year than last. Curtis, who has played several times on the scoring end, has won the Toronto game for Yale when he scored twice in the last period to tie the score and made the winning goal. Cady has improved with each year of competition and is now at the peak of his career.

Much of the success of the team this year depends, however, not so much on the veterans as on the newcomers. Through, but on the fine way in which the new members have filled in. They are P. L. Luce '31, center; R. F. Wilson '30, defense; and C. J. Parrel '31, goal. Wilson, who has played as Cady's running mate at defense all season, has, like his captain, been playing better than ever before, and his work has been of great help. He is not as fast as Cady, but he is huskier and stronger. Consequently he plays a more physical game, and is different from the flashy game of Cady. He won his place by exceptional all-around ability.

Sophomores Show Well
Wilson won his major V by playing against Harvard. He was expected to play a great game this year. The showing of the two sophomores, however, has been all expectations. Luce has been a whirlwind, after a slow beginning in his first game, and Parrel, at least, has made an equally impressive showing. The latter is the best, or at least the most consistent, goal tender Yale has had since Cady. He is small and does not give the appearance of being able to take care of that wide space in front of the goal, but Yale's opponents have found him just the opposite to that.

There are substitutes to the number of 24. They are composed of veteran letter-men from last year, substitutes of last year who were not fortunate enough to rest, and a number of the freshman squad last winter. There are four letter-men available besides Palmer, Curtis, Cady, and Wilson who are on the roster. They are H. A. Fletcher '29, wing; D. H. Hickok '30, defense; Winston Sizer '30, goal; and J. C. West '30, wing.

Coach L. M. Noble '27, who incidentally is serving his first year as head coach, has been successful in maintaining a large squad, the idea being to give every player an opportunity to show his stuff. Noble has kept his sophomores on the squad and has been working them as much as possible.

Plenty of Substitutes
The young players, some of whom have already proved themselves capable of holding their own in intercollegiate competition, are Edward Austen, defense; James Breckenridge, wing; John E. Bunker, defense; H. L. Cruikshank, goal; D. R. McLaughlin, defense; F. A. Nelson, center; Reeve Schley Jr., wing; Charles S. Sneed, defense; and E. G. C. Jenkins '25. He is small and does not give the appearance of being able to take care of that wide space in front of the goal, but Yale's opponents have found him just the opposite to that.

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From this large squad Coach Noble has usually selected a complete second team to go in when the first combination needed a rest. This team, composed of the best substitutes, consists of Sneed and Hickok, defense; McLennan and Cookman, wings; and Bent, center. Parrel has not been relieved at goal and is not in line for relief unless his game deteriorates, which is unlikely. Parrel is playing at wing in Palmer's place. The remaining games on the schedule follow:

Feb. 5—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 13—Nicholas Club of New York; 16—Princeton at Princeton; 19—Boston College; 22—Yale at Princeton in case of tie in first two games.

March 2—Harvard at Boston; 9—Harvard; 13—Harvard at Boston in case of tie.

HOCKEY POSTPONEMENTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—The intercollegiate hockey season in Ontario is being postponed until Friday night, Jan. 26, because of the heavy snow and ice conditions. The postponement was announced by the Ontario Hockey Association. The games were scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 19, but the weather made it impossible to play.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS
St. Stephen's 3, Mass. Acad. 1.
St. Stephen's 4, Mass. Acad. 1.
Boston College 4, Harvard 1.

City College Wins in Swimming Meet

Defeats Columbia Natators in Water Polo Contest Also

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The teams of the College of the City of New York, defeated the teams of Columbia University in both ends of the swimming and water polo championship matches of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association series, Friday, at the City College pool. This relegated the team all the last place in the standing of both events.

The struggle for the swimming was close all the way through, with the lead alternating between the contenders by slight margins, until the result depended on the 200-yard relay race, which City College won by a narrow margin.

Water-Polo Score 46 to 19
The water-polo game was in favor of the City College team, ending up with a score of 46 to 19 in favor of City College.

The City College team, which really defeated the Columbia team, its representatives took first place in three events, when William W. H. Palmer '30, regular left wing, probably the fastest skater in the game, and admitted the hardest shot in college hockey this year as well as last. Palmer was taken from the team recently, but he is now nearly ready to return.

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Gretsch Stars for C. N. Y.
Paul A. Gretsch '29 stood out far above all the others on the City College team. He won the 50-yard swim at the start, then acted as anchor man for the relay team, and beat out the Columbia find, by the margin of three and one-half points. Kraft was the only starter for Columbia, Frank Zellin '29, being unable to compete, while Ryan had been shifted over to the water-polo squad.

50-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch. City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **50-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **100-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **100-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **12800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **12800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **25600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **25600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **51200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **51200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **102400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **102400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **204800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **204800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **409600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **409600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **819200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **819200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1638400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1638400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3276800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3276800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6553600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6553600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **13107200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **13107200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **26214400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **26214400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **52428800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **52428800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **104857600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **104857600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **209715200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **209715200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **419430400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **419430400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **838860800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **838860800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1677721600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1677721600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3355443200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3355443200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6710886400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6710886400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **13421772800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **13421772800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **26843545600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **26843545600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. 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Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **1717986918400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3435973836800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3435973836800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6871947673600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **6871947673600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **13743895347200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **13743895347200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **27487790694400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **27487790694400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **54975581388800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **54975581388800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. 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Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **3518436088883200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **7036872177766400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **7036872177766400-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **14073744355532800-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **14073744355532800-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **28147488711065600-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **28147488711065600-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **56294977422131200-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **56294977422131200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **112589954844262400-Yard Free Style—Won by P. B. 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Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22. **9903516509024743654225411379200-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. B. Gretsch.** City College, 25; Columbia, 22.

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Rare "Lowestoft" Exhibited

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE is an unusual opportunity to see in Boston a wide variety of styles used in the decoration of so-called Lowestoft china. A collection that has been gathered in England has been passed on by Tudor-Craig, the eminent authority on the subject of Chinese porcelain, and is now on exhibition in the galleries of Shreve, Crump & Low Company.

While most of the ware of this sort which is found among American families came across the Atlantic after 1800, all that which is on display in this case dates from 1740-1790. No large sets, such as were made for dinner use, are shown, although several small sets of delicate weight and charming embellishments do appear.

By this time it is probably known to most of our readers that no good reason has ever been discovered for giving the name of an English town, Lowestoft, to Chinese porcelain. It is the almost universal opinion of those best informed that this ware was made in many small places within a few hundred miles of Canton, and taken in its white state to that great seaport which was in direct contact with the shipping of many countries. Orders received from abroad were there decorated according to the directions of the buyer. In this manner the coats of arms of many English families found their places on the cups and saucers, plates, pitchers, and other dishes which are on view in this Boston store.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Jacobs, who is in charge of this showing, we were able to see the rare volume entitled, "Chinese Armorial Porcelain," written by Mr. Tudor-Craig. This is a book which is of the greatest value to anyone who desires to get the most reliable facts relating to this ware.

We were especially interested in the printed facsimile of an invoice covering a large quantity of "China Ware" shipped from Canton to London in 1731. From it, we get a suggestion of the scale on which the wealthy English might have entertained in those days, for this gentleman customer required 200 plates.

The invoice gives the prices in taels, the Chinese basis of accounting. A notation on the document shows that the value of a tael was then \$1.66. From these figures we are able to learn this Oriental ware was fairly costly, for the buying power of a

dollar was many times greater in 1731 than in 1929. Here are some of the items, priced in dollars:

230 Plates	\$8.54
12 Soup plates	\$1.21
12 Sauceboats	\$1.21
12 Salts	\$1.21
6 Tea-cups	\$1.21
6 Teacups	\$1.21
6 Pint mugs	\$1.21
2 Sets of 5 bowls	\$1.21
56 Dishes, for the lot	\$1.21

The last item doubtless includes larger pieces, both with and without covers, platters of numerous sizes, and so forth.

Of course, the first costs of things of rarity and beauty are considerations of little importance. Yet, such details as allow us to feel better acquainted with the sources of an object of aesthetic merit do seem to give it an added measure of human interest.



Ashburnham Cup at Clare College, Cambridge, Made by Lamerie in 1739

A Welsh Settle Presented

By A COLLECTOR

I UNDERSTAND that Ramsay MacDonald, the former Labor Prime Minister, who is a discriminating lover of antiques, particularly furniture and pictures, and at the next election will contest for Seaham, Durham, has just been presented a farewell gift by his old constituents at Aberavon, Glamorgan. They gave him an old Welsh settle, reputed to be one of the oldest pieces

of Welsh furniture in existence. The piece is being sent to his Scottish home at Llanmichael, Morayshire. The host of Americans who have visited Stratford-on-Avon will recall the homely old settle in Ann Hathaway's cottage at Stratford. It is said to be the same seat on which William Shakespeare, a rising young maker of plays, courted the fair Ann.

Wooden settles, of course, hark back as far as Saxon times in England, and the changes in their various styles faithfully reflect the growth of housing comfort through the centuries. The earlier ones, arranged near the great open log-burning fireplaces of the day, had tall backs and solid ends to shelter their occupants from the drafts from ill-fitting doors and unglazed windows.

The improvement in house construction later enabled the backs to be made lower and the ends open—very much like the modern church pews—the upper portion of the back in Georgian times being sometimes adapted into a bacon cupboard. The most imposing example of a settle that I know of is the early Jacobean "pedigree" specimen among Lord Sackville's treasures at Knole. This glorified settle, whose woodwork was originally enriched with painted flowers and foliage, is upholstered in gorgeous crimson velvet. With a massive cushion embroidered in silver, it was probably used by King James I on the occasion of his visit to Knole.

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The Silver of Paul Lamerie

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT IS estimated that more than £1,000,000 of old English silver, principally old Georgian, leaves England every year for the United States, to become the treasured possession of American collectors.

More than 90 per cent of this beautiful old plate was made in London, and it is safe to say that easily the most valuable of all the Georgian pieces bear the maker's mark of "L. A." or "P. L." with the crown, neur-de-lys or both. This is the mark of Paul Lamerie, the greatest and most famous silversmith London has ever known.

A Huguenot Refugee

Lamerie, or de Lamerie as he sometimes styles himself in his invoices of plate, was a French Protestant craftsman, who left France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. More than 400,000 of these French Protestants, it is said, took refuge in England, Holland, Switzerland, and even America.

This clever Huguenot who was destined to become the greatest silversmith in England, started business "att-ye Golden Ball," in Great Windmill Street, a stone's throw from Piccadilly. There he was assisted by his daughters, only employing a few men. He afterward worked in "Gerard" (Gerard Street, Soho). He had the rare gift of combining art and delicacy with strength and durability.

For the fact that he was in business for 40 years, combined with his prolific industry, accounts for the large number of pieces still existing bearing one or other of his maker's marks. The Mansion House, for example, which may be called London's City Hall and is the official home of the Lord Mayor, owns more than 200 Lamerie dinner-plates.

Prices in High Figures

The smallest piece of plate made by this great craftsman now generally commands several hundreds of pounds sterling when put up for sale in the auction-room and is the object of the keenest rivalry among both American and British amateur and professional collectors. No old silver collection, indeed, is considered complete nowadays without at least one example of Lamerie's work. The Duke of Devonshire is the proud owner, in his wonderful collection of heirloom silver, of a beautiful Lamerie cup and cover. Lord Northbourne possesses three oblong



George II Silver Salt Cellar Made in 1733 by Paul Lamerie. One of a Set of Four. Photo by Courtesy of James Robinson, 731 Fifth Avenue, New York City

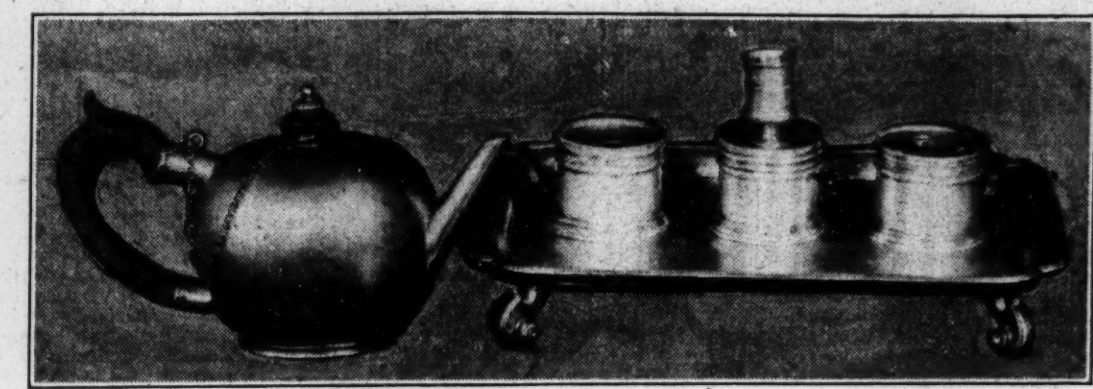
another Huguenot refugee goldsmith in London, who entered his mark in 1699, and worked until about 1720. The other marks on a piece of plate and the slight difference in the two makers' marks show the distinction. Lamerie was of so practical a mind that he dispatched with his

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inkstand. (The Earl of Sandwich's ancestor, by the way, invented the portable, quick-lunch "snack" which bears his name.)

A Paul Lamerie dressing-case containing nearly 30 articles, including hair-brushes, shaving-brushes, mirror, candlesticks, candle-snuffers and snuffer-tray, numerous toilet-boxes and bottles, realized no less than £3300 when put up to auction



A Silver Writing Set Dating ca. 1720, and a Tenspot Made in 1733; Both by Paul Lamerie

In London not long ago. A two-handled cup and cover made in 1744 brought nearly £700, and a tazza £742.

Lamerie entered several maker's marks at Goldsmiths Hall, London, the first, entered in 1712, being the first two letters of his surname, the last mark bearing his initials.

Confusion sometimes arises between one of his "P. L." marks and the PL mark of Pierre Platel,



George II Silver Salt Cellar Made in 1733 by Paul Lamerie. One of a Set of Four. Photo by Courtesy of James Robinson, 731 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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plate specific directions for cleaning it—directions which have probably materially assisted in preserving it to this day.

"Clean it now and then with only warm water and soap, with a sponge," he wrote in one set of directions, written in 1737 and still carefully preserved at Sturford in Dorsetshire—"and then wash it with clean water and dry it very well with a soft linen cloth, and keep it in a dry place, for the damp will spoil it."

Another set of directions preserved

Early American Wrought Iron

WHAT handicraft that has come down to us from the eighteenth century has a stronger appeal than the product of the blacksmiths? This attraction is based, it seems to me, on several qualities. First of all, the material itself is so enduring that whenever we can find old wrought-iron hardware of any kind, it is likely to be in almost, if not exactly, in the same condition

parts of the United States have distinct sectional characteristics, which in general are definitely limited as to the area in which they are found. These differences are determined, of course, by the prevalent styles in the different European countries from which the settlers in the different colonies came.

Thus in New England and along the southern Atlantic seaboard English types are copied, or followed more or less closely, in Louisiana and along the Canadian border of New England, French influences either dominate or affect the forms which we find in these sections. New York and Pennsylvania furnish us with another class of work bearing the national characteristics of German or Dutch standards.

All these foregoing statements are but broad generalities, having little practical value as they stand. They are of vital importance as forming the basis on which a notable work has just been written. It is "Early American Wrought Iron," by Albert H. Sonn, with 320 plates and drawings by the author. The publisher, Charles Scribner's Sons, and the price of the three volumes is \$35.

One should not attempt to give this remarkable work even scant justice without reproducing some of the drawings which fill almost one-half its pages. They seem to cover such a wide range of types that there can hardly be any important pattern which is omitted. Each 12½ by 2½-inch page of drawings is both artistically and technically continuously accurate in detail. Executed in pencil and reproduced in photograph, they leave nothing to be desired. Opposite each plate page is text which describes in clear, lively, and accurate terms the objects which are shown opposite.

The entire field of domestic wrought iron work is covered in these three volumes. From foot-scrappers and door-latches to hand-rails, balconies and grills, nothing seems to be omitted. The first volume, for example, is devoted entirely to door hardware—knockers, latches, and hinges. The second shows hinges, while in a third are household accessories and architectural iron from ironmongers to weather-vanes. There is but one regret that comes to us concerning this publication—that its size and necessary cost is so great as to preclude a distribution which is as wide as the interest in the subject matter. Unquestionably, it is likely to be available to visitors at the public libraries in all the large cities, for it will find no competing publication. There will still be a large number of people who do not find it convenient to visit libraries, who would eagerly pay perhaps a third the present price for a volume which is less elegant. Possibly there may sometime be such an edition come to our notice.

C. G. B.

Firelight Designs in Furnishings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

WHEN one observes how admirably the theme of firelight has been adapted to purposes of textile decoration by the artist, Claude Flight (who recently exhibited at the Redfern Gallery, London), one wonders that hitherto so little use has been made of it in connection with applied design.

It figures in a carpet woven on a black ground and in a felt cover for a radiator, the angular lines suggesting here and there those strange forms and faces that we fancy can be traced in the glowing embers. The crimson and orange, scarlet and black of the fire combine to make a warm and inspiring color scheme.

When Mr. Flight turns his attention to the fourfold screen, he chooses the method of appliqué decoration either in felt (the sort of material that is used in women's hats), or in linen, using these materials in bold impressionist fashion and well within their own intrinsic limits.

He does not allow his designs to stand out flamboyantly but elects to impose upon the spectator a certain effort in elucidation of them—an exercise by no means unpleasing. It is interesting to find that his patterns are worked out in such a way that they may be geometrically adapted to whatever size of room they are intended to adorn. A wise precaution, hitherto more honored in the breach than the observance.

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The Great Numbers of Overstuffed Pieces Covered with the Correct Materials

To be remarked also in Belmaison's collections are the quite extraordinary numbers of excellent overstuffed pieces covered with materials that are right from the decorative standpoint for various types of interiors. Crisp English chintzes in blithe reproductions of gay old Georgian and Regency designs. Brocades in Renaissance patterns and colors. And cool restful moirés in admirable shades of beige and gray. On French and English drawing-room chairs of 18th Century design are used gray, green, crimson and oyster-white damasks, velvets and antique satins. The more informal examples are covered with Provencal quilted petticoats, with toiles, chintzes and French percales. All the overstuffed pieces are also to be had in satine ready for whatever type of slip-cover may be desired.

The Variety and Unusual Character of the Styles

Belmaison stresses the fact that all the good styles of four centuries and three centuries are represented in its collections in a diversity and with a selective character that we believe cannot be matched anywhere else. Only

examples of unusual excellence are included, whatever their genre. Carved English oak, authentically Jacobean and Carolean, for fine oak paneled rooms, and the simple but unobtrusive pieces for beamed and plastered cottage interiors. Fine 18th Century English walnut and mahogany dining and breakfast room tables. High backed Queen Anne dining chairs, and various designs in mahogany, introduced by Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite, including beautiful examples of the fascinating ribbon-back which Chippendale himself preferred.

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Music News of the World

New Music at the Augusteo

By ALFREDO CASELLA

AFTER a delay of nearly two months, due—as I said in a previous article—to the inopportune archaeological labors undertaken in the autumn in the foundations of the venerable hall—the symphony concerts of the "Augusteo" have at last reopened their doors. Several new works have figured on these first programs.

The most important (in dimension, if not in actual worth) of these novelties was the oratorio "Oratio Vespertina" of the abbé Perosi. This first performance was awaited with eagerness by the Roman public, which has always evinced a lively affection for the work and the person of the permanent director of the "Cappella Sistina."

Praised by Rolland

The case of the abbé Perosi is singular. His debut, when, about 1897-98, his first "oratorio" were heard, was sensational, and he was greeted as a genius (he was then about 25). Romain Rolland devoted to him one of his most dithyrambic articles, and declared that, with the coming of Perosi, "the winter which had hung for so long over Italian music was over."

In a few years, the young composer accumulated a great number of works of enormous size. But the interest that his character seemed to have aroused for a moment outside Italy, was soon a thing of the past.

For more than 15 years, the success of Perosi's works has remained exclusively limited to Italian territory. It must even be said that today it is especially a Roman success. It would take too long here to attempt to analyze the reasons for this success, now confined within the walls of a single town. It is probable that these reasons are not all of a musical nature. On this score, it must be remembered that Perosi spent the years 1911 to 1927 writing practically nothing, and has only recently started to compose again.

It would be difficult to say that Perosi's music can today find justification in the huge movement that at the moment is stirring the whole of Italy. Obviously, Perosi's art presents the whole qualities of religious inspiration, purity, and touching, naive faith, which may undoubtedly render this music sympathetic and even beneficial. But the faults of this art far exceed the qualities: the musical material is sloppy and styleless (it would be impossible to attribute a date with any certainty to a Perosi oratorio), the rhythmic idea is monotonous (to speak only of the "Oratio Vespertina," let it suffice for me to say that during the whole of the oratorio the last part of the rhythm does not for a moment cease to be square), the instrumentation is insignificant and without interest, the melody is without character, and finally, the general construction is "dittanalese."

There is certainly a genuine sense of dramatic effect, and it is possible that Perosi might—if he had not been inclined toward religious orders—have become a composer of the last part of the century. But it is impossible now to count Perosi among the really vital forces of Italy's national reawakening. I would even go so far as to say that this art, from many points of view, is the total negation of what Italians conceive today in the term "Italian music." Moreover, there is today neither success nor failure that is not justified. And Perosi's lack of success outside Rome—while many Italian composers have achieved wide renown and went with increasing favor with foreign publics—should consequently also be justified.

A Popular Success
The new oratorio "Oratio Vespertina," if it has brought nothing fresh into Perosi's activity, none the less achieved with the public, which evidently filled the Augusteo on the day of its reopening, an enthusiastic success. It is a great part of this success was certainly due to the admirable performance of Molinari. Laura Pasini was charged with the soprano part. It is enough to say that she was, once again, able to provide the exceptional quality of her pure voice and the richness of her musical means.

On the following Sunday, the pianist Ernesto Consolo gave under the baton of the conductor, the performance of the new "Concerto" for piano and orchestra of Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco. The young Florentine composer is at the moment one of the most conspicuous of the Italian generation. He has always

lived in conditions of perfect serenity with his art, in this sense, that he has never known the troubles, indecisions and trials that have made artistic development so difficult to many of his musical compatriots.

A New Concerto

The new Concerto is a work on a pretty large scale. It presents—with-out adding anything much that is new—the customary characteristics of Castelnuovo's music: charm, freshness, technical skill, ease in the discourse, flow and perfect naturalness in the sound-thought. The work contains frequent allusions to national folk-lore, but I cannot say that it is the happiest side of the composition. It is difficult to be able to discern in the matter of borrowing from the popular, between certain elements which actually spring from the heart of the race and constitute, even the essence of it, and other elements which are purely of bourgeois origin, and try to find an excuse for their natural vulgarity by passing themselves off as "proletariats."

Also the scoring of this concerto is not always as light and transparent as the subject requires. This is, however, understandable in a young author who has written little for the orchestra, and has heard his own music performed by good orchestras, even less. But the concerto as a whole is none the less pleasing, and it is probable that this work—while, ever since its first appearance in public, had a success—may find a more permanent place in the repertoire of those virtuosos who are searching for a modern concerto that carries on the type of Chopin-Mendelssohn. Admitting that this type of concerto can still find a reason for existing today, Castelnuovo's composition is destined to survive.

And a New Prelude

The admirable conductor, Victor De Sabata, recently offered an important orchestral first performance of Vincenzo Tommasini's "Prelude, in the style of the 18th century." In Italy's modern school, a perfect dependent. He follows no fashion, he is attached to no group. He leads a mysterious life, withdrawn from musical affairs. But this latest work, which he has just completed, is a technical problem of today is unknown to the author. The simple, graceful firmness of the "Prelude," the light and powerful heroism of the "Prelude," rather recalling Monteverdi's use of the brass, the thoughtful, logical and essentially new construction of the "fuga," and all this added to the mastery of orchestration, make this composition a very remarkable work, undoubtedly the best of its author's in the orchestral sphere. It must be added that the tryptic met (thanks also to a splendid performance by De Sabata) with the most beautiful reception which will certainly be repeated at the coming performance that Tommasini is to give of it this winter at the Philharmonic Society of New York.

Mr. Arbós Conducts
Boston Orchestra

Enrique Fernandez Arbós of Madrid, who 25 years ago was concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, yesterday occupied the dais at Symphony Hall. He is acting as guest conductor for the second week of the Koussevitzkyan subscription. He was welcomed with unusual warmth by audience and orchestra, and the concert was punctuated by mutual felicitations of conductor, players and listeners.

If Mr. Arbós had been quite unknown, he would have established himself at once as an authoritative orchestral director by his rousing performance of the "Meistersinger" Prelude. Austere Wagnerians may find his reading "not Wagnerian," but upon one who had enjoyed of late a little too much of the neo-Bayreuthian devotional atmosphere, this bustle had the effect of a sea turn. Every guest conductor must bring a novelty. Mr. Arbós had selected the D major Sinfonietta of Ernesto Halffter Escríbe. So far as we recall, this is the first composition of Halffter's to be heard in Boston except the "Quintetino" for piano, which the Flonzaley Quartet introduced two years ago. The Sinfonietta confirmed the excellent impression of the composer formed on that occasion. There has been some discussion whether the manner is more like that of Bach, of Handel or of Haydn. There are evidences of all these influences, and of that of Mozart as well. But what we like about the piece is its individuality and its pure, perhaps we have heard too much Honnegger of late as well as too much Wagner. At all events, we are relieved to encounter again this young Spaniard, who can write a score that depends for its effect neither on extra-musical sounds nor on feeble echoes of the masters. Halffter does not find it necessary to issue a manifesto with his work, explaining that it implies a new theory of aesthetics, or, on the other hand, a "return" to this, that or the other classic school. Simply he sets down his own musical thoughts (and pleasing thoughts they are), using the forms that have been bequeathed to him by his predecessors, and employing modern harmonic and rhythmic resources with discretion.

If he does not require a swollen orchestra, reinforced with strange percussion devices, neither does he strive for effect by approximating the negation of sound. His score strikes us as honest, expert, transparent, witty and fanciful. We shall not be so reckless as to declare that the mantle of Bach is about to fall upon the shoulders of Halffter, but we are certain that the works of Halffter we have heard are in the direct classical line, and we have a notion that they are more significant than many of the better advertised composers.

Ravel's "Alborado del Graioso," vividly performed, closed the first half of the program. Thereafter, we were made to feel that it is possible to hear too much Spanish music at a sitting. This feeling was roused by the sequence of Albeniz's "Pétreo," Debussy's "Tulira," the "Procession del Rocio," and three dances from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat." The audience nevertheless received gladly this rather theatrical fare, and remained to pay further tribute to the conductor.

L. A. S.

A Valkyr and a Carmen

By L. A. SLOPER

SOME improvements were discernible when the German Grand Opera Company, continuing its exposition of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, "at Bayreuth," submitted its "Walküre" at the Manhattan Opera House on the afternoon of Jan. 16. The orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Walter Rabi, approached nearer than in previous performances to a lucid utterance, and there were moments when the violins achieved a full-bodied tone. There also were moments of instrumental murkiness, raggedness and faulty intonation, especially in the wind sections.

The stage management and the stage business again presented some novel details. If this is the way the thing is done at Bayreuth, we have been badly misled in the various American opera houses. The Sigmund of Willy Zilken and the Siegmund of Anna Schaeffer-Schörr, for example, carried out their duties in a very original manner, apparently quite unaware that the Volung motif bore any relation to them. The fireplace seemed to be quite cold, and the sword-belt failed to shine when called upon by the orchestra—until, apparently as an afterthought, Siegmund flashed at it intermittently an obviously electric torch. These methods did not strike us as an improvement on those we had been accustomed to. Nor were we convinced by this performance that there had been sacrifice in the deletion of those parts of the score which were restored by the visitors. Mary Dierckx, though hardly a glamorous Brünnhilde, sang with considerable beauty of tone and with much vigor. Richard Gross had a clear conception of Wotan, and a clear conception of himself creditably. Metzger-Lattermann was a sufficiently dominating Fricka, but gave us reason to believe that her voice was not at its best.

Mme. Jeritza's Carmen
In the evening the Metropolitan Opera gave a packed house the opportunity of observing Maria Jeritza's revised study of Carmen. Her former version was too violent, this one is surely too tame. Her performance was a compromise, at least so subdued and angular that it left the impression she had little interest in the matter. It is said that she is still "molding" her conception of the role, and it is quite possible that she may make something interesting of it eventually; but the present state of her modeling seems to indicate that the part is not for her. There was compensation in other factors, however, for what was lacking in the title rôle. Conspicuous among these were the Micaela of Lucezia Bori and the Escamillo of Ezio Pinza. Bori has accomplished what we had supposed impossible: she has put character into one of the most insipid parts in opera. Nor does she achieve this merely by fitting on the young woman with good, stout moccasins, instead of high-heeled slippers, for her climb over the mountains. No; this Micaela is charming but no simpleton. She is vivacious as well as personable, and can sing. Only her own pleading hand could stop the applause after her Prayer in Act III.

Mr. Pinza, versatile and intelligent singer, also won acclaim by his vivid impersonation and his excellent vocalism. He and the José (Armand Tokaty) disappointed us, though, by their gentlemanly demeanor. The program was for the most part another genuflection to Schubert. The very competent dancing of this particular adopted daughter of the great Isadora reminded us that a few more dances and gestures may be made to do a great deal of service. It also revived a doubt of

the entire performance had a quality of gay sophistication, of lively, glittering fun. Everything was bright, everything was right; but the more we thought of holiday-making, with little hint that tragedy was involved. Mr. Hasselmann conducted imperceptibly.

Anna Duncan
With the Isadora Duncan Dancers, led by Irma Duncan, appearing nightly at Wallack's Theater, Anna Duncan, another of the young women who are endeavoring to carry on the torch, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 15, assisted by an orchestra of 42 Philharmonic-Symphony men, directed by Eugene Ormeau. The program was for the most part another genuflection to Schubert. The very competent dancing of this particular adopted daughter of the great Isadora reminded us that a few more dances and gestures may be made to do a great deal of service. It also revived a doubt of

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Lüsin and the New School in Chinese Letters

"IT IS most deplorable that those old Mandarin literati are now extinct," said Mr. Rick's, who had lived in China twenty years ago. "In those old days that country was surely romantic!"

"But," I protested, as we sat at ease in the hotel lounge, "those literati still exist, they are not old Mandarins; but the new style is even more interesting."

"Why, I thought they were all soldiers out there! Did you know and talk with one of these, e-r, new school writers?"

And then I told Mr. Rick's about my first visit and subsequent friendship with China's most eminent story-writer, Lüsin.

One June afternoon two of my university students escorted me in splashing rickshaws through a summer shower across the whole of Peking, from the farthest southeast corner to the far west wall. At last we drew up before a modest gray gate, and were led into a simply furnished library, piled high with sets of Chinese and Japanese books in their cloth wrappings. A short, sturdy, gray-robed scholar was immediately ushered in by the gatekeeper. Mr. Lüsin moved softly over the matting floor and took my hand with a firm quietness. I was delighted by his unique appearance and his hearty welcome. My attention was riveted on his face, his piercing eyes and firm mouth under a head of heavy black hair, and his horn glasses, gave him an air of odd distinction.

I listened courteously, and said nothing, but I thought "How Russian you are!" He pointed to a group of books on his desk explaining that he and his disciples had been perfecting a translation of certain classic Chinese literature, and that he had already discovered one key to my host's character. Fingering the books, I asked, "What Western literature has most influenced you, Mr. Lü?" (Lüsin is a non-deplume, the man's name is Chou Shu Jen, but his friends call him Mr. Lü.)

Promptly he answered, "The Russian. My favorite author is Chekhov. Among my favorites I should name Gogol, Turgenyev, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Andreiev Gorky, Nietzsche, Schiller and Maupassant. Russian literature has, perhaps, been the most adequately translated into Chinese, and the most fully appreciated of any of the national literatures of the West. There is much cultural similarity between China and Russia, and, as it may have occurred to you, the present political unrest in China is quite similar to the period of darkness under which the great Russians wrote. The broad humanitarianism of the Russian novel and the probing search for realism make for sympathy between Russian fiction and the New China."

It had never occurred to me up to this point that the reading of a particular kind of literature could lead about such a marked change in the appearance of a man. Here was Mr. Lü, who by the incessant reading of Russian books had become quite like

the men of Moscow in his manner, as well as in his hair and spectacles. (I do not know what sort of transformation to expect in my friends who so persistently read mystery yarns. Is it probable that they may acquire the mannerisms of sleuths and plain-clothes men?)

But I assure you that I was not missing any of the novelist's words. He was speaking of Jonathan Swift; and that is another key to the satire of the man. Mr. Lüsin is a keen and fustian reformer. I was questioning him on the anti-foreign agitation that was then prevalent in Peking, when he mentioned Swift, and he went on with sparkling satire:

"This growing-at-the-foreigner business is due to the fact that China is weak. China needs to forget her troubles, and stand up on her own feet. If she accepts the foreigner as a friendly equal and goes on busy with her own normal activities, he will make no trouble."

"And so it is with this illogical groaning against research and invention that some Chinese are championing. Invention is not the foe of the Orient, but rather her helper. Here is a box of matches which brings fire-making within the reach of every man. It is a handy tool with which to light a fire on a wintry night, but with this same match a man might light a bomb. The discovery of the West, properly adapted to the needs of China, will bring new strength."

The gist of these remarks puts Mr. Lüsin where he has been as a writer for the past fifteen years—in the vanguard of reform. He has been a central figure in the new movement, in Chinese literature. His connection with that famous progressive journal, *Le Jeuneur*, proves him to be a friend of the vernacular movement, realism in literature, the critical attitude toward Chinese culture, the introduction of Western thought, social democracy and reform in all its phases.

He took his stand in 1917 under the banner of the literary revolution, which announced these three fundamentals: First, to overthrow the ornate, flattering, noble literature, and frame the simple, lyrical, people's literature; second, to overthrow the antiquated, extravagant, classical literature and frame a new, truthful, realistic literature; third, to overthrow the complex, difficult and scenery-infested literature and frame the simple, ordinary and social literature.

Lüsin's subject matter is the commonplace; he is a champion of the common man. He revolts against the complacency of the upper classes, against the formalism of their literature and ethics. Democratic by nature, he has become a champion of the downtrodden peasant, and a sympathetic interpreter of his meager and circumscribed condition. His story, "The New Year," is a typical example of his subject matter. It is full of vivid descriptions of the household ceremonies which accompany the chief festivity of the year; and in the course of his description of simple country living he develops a strong woman character, Sister Shiang, a social outcast, who is forced to live as a beggar. He is as warm-hearted as Charles Dickens. He is not as cheery as Dickens, his sympathy is more like that of Dostoevsky, but he has the spirit of work and courage that is born of social vision. For this novelist of China is a notable reformer, and he is typical of the valiant literati who have engineered the thought revolution. Far more powerful than bombs or shells, his books are reaching to the far ends of the eighteen vast provinces, carrying a dissatisfaction with the old order and lifting a call to change and progress. He has a tremendous following among the students and youth; his stories are becoming the much discussed property of all thinking patriots, and his spirit of endeavor is inciting thousands to new enterprises. Perhaps these old Mandarins, who were golden robes and wrote their poetic couplets with sweeping technique, still fire the imagination of tourists, but these new literati are living participants in a drama far more interesting and romantic.

Indomitable perseverance and scholarship, coupled with humor, democratic sympathy and social idealism, have won for Lüsin the proud title of master of the Chinese short story. He has never written a long novel, but is now working on a book which will be composed of the letters of a modern young Chinese, who at one time determines to be a political reformer, and in other moods longs to forget the turmoil of his struggling country and live in peace. "Many of our most promising young men are in this state of thought," he said, "and I want to present an analysis of such a patriot."

And now that my story was done, Mr. Rick's summed up the point of it all, with his usual discernment: "It is indeed reassuring to know that in Cathay the pen is still mightier than the sword!" And with that we walked out into the brilliant streets of New York.

The Dun Mare

Finlay, the red-haired bard, said this Gaelic-like is every leap of the dun mare. . . . It is she who conquers and wins in all that I'll now sing. Men gather to praise her strength—She standing quiet by the house of the birds of the wood alone. Might match her in the race. Just like the wheeling of the mountain winds. Is the action of the galloping mare. Startling, rounded, bright, well-shod. Gentle, broad-backed, coloured well. Hundreds admire the spring of her. As like a mad thing, she goes by. Like the point of an arrow, this horse. Famous are all her doings. That wake-like steed, hardy and keen. Will win for her rider the praise of men.

—From "The Book of the Dean of Lismore." Translated by T. M'LAUCHLAN.

The Ox in New England

THE "Connecticut Plowman," a large canvas from the brush of Edward Volkert, is an example of this artist's vigorous handling. In a sublime rustic scene we see a farmer directing a mighty team of oxen, yoked to a plow, turning up the soil in early spring, with a luxuriant valley in view, and great distant hills surrounding them. He gives a true interpretation of his subject, and it is genuinely original.

Mr. Volkert, pre-eminently an animal painter, is distinguished for his paintings of pastoral landscapes. He is holding exhibitions in different cities this season, and many visitors viewing these galleries have asked this question, which is uppermost in their minds: "Why do you paint cattle?" It is answered by one glance at his fifty or more canvases, where one sees his devotion, expressing his high ideals in joyful unfoldment, controlled consistently by individual conviction.

His paintings were chiefly of cattle and sheep until a few seasons ago, when motoring in Connecticut, he came across a primitive team of these oxen, hauling a load of hay in the snow, and he stopped to paint it then and there. This was the beginning of his interest in these beasts of burden.

In his pastoral scenes, Mr. Volkert is keeping up the tradition of New England oxen, which have been prominent in the modes of our forebears, soon to be passing before the way of modern methods. So, when he goes afield and sees an interesting, irresistible sweep of countryside, he stops and meditates and paints. It is a true setting for his beloved cattle.

Mr. Volkert lives in a country place near Lyme, Connecticut, where he has countless models all about him.



Connecticut Plowman. From a Painting by Edward Volkert.

Thalictrum Dipterocarpum

I can find no more familiar or endearing title given you. You tiny globes of daintiness, Hanging from your slender stems. For all the world Like fairy Chinese lanterns strung From a tall, supple, swaying mast To celebrate a gay festivity. The while your lower flowers Opening wide, yet shyly, Bring to view a clustering group of stamens Hanging—just the quaintest variation In the type of lantern.

Lanterns for a decoration! Yea, I will plant you In the sweetest, loveliest part Of all my garden. There where you will catch the sunbeams playing, And the wind's voice as he wanders In among you. There throughout the days of summer Robed in radiant purple beauty, You will give the gayest greeting, Wave me graceful, eager greeting, And I will know you by a new name, By the name of Chinese lanterns.

MABEL AMY BECKEN.

In Dutch Albany

(1758)

The early transparent evening that filled Pearl street sounded with the bells of the cows returning untended from the Pastures. They came singly and slowly—the soft clasp of the bells intermittent and stopped in front of the stoops where they belonged. The deliberate cows avoided the wide cobblestone street for the flat gutters, and rubbed their sides along the buttonwood trees planted by the narrow paved sidewalks. The buttonwoods were regular, orderly, in their perspective; but in front of each stoop stood a tree different in size and kind, it might be, from those close by. The tree in front of Claes Mey's house was a red oak, it was so old that it broke into the line of the sidewalk; and more than once the Town Council had threatened to order it cut down. Claes Mey, however, usually occupied some position of local administrative weight, and he had been able to stop the execution of any such proposal.

The larger, and varied, trees had been mostly planted in far earlier days, to mark a birth in the house immediately concerned; they were a part of the family records and pride; and there was a grave question if the Council had any right over them. Back of the uniform line of the buttonwood trees the gables of the houses, except for the fact that they were mostly brick, were as various as the commemorative oaks and elms; some of the gables were very high and steep, with stepped eaves and dates in black bricks. When one was extremely old it had an ornamental iron bracket above a shuttered opening by which the bales of beaver and other skins were hauled up from the street for storage. Those houses had rose-brick facades, although they were actually built of boards; but the newer dwellings were of stone and square faced on the street instead of showing their gable-ends.

The Mey house was old; it was old without having been built in the earliest days of the patronship, and therefore it was large and comfortable. The date in the peak of the gable was Sixteen, eighty-one. The stoop was wider than most, the en-

tire family could sit with ease on the benches that defined it—Claes Mey and his wife Lietya, Arendt and Catryna and Angeltje. Claes and Lietya on one side and their children facing them from the other. Myndert De Vos, who lived next door above, had a much smaller stoop—his house was older, too—but then with only his wife and himself his family was correspondingly small; they didn't need much room for sitting through the summer evenings.

The Mey cow had already arrived, she had been milked and put in her stall, and Catryna, seated on the edge of the stoop, was having her supper, milk and buttered bread and a bowl of strawberries. She was ten years old, a sturdy child with a wide face and a dimple in her chin. Catryna was mostly silent, but against this she had the quick grey eyes of her father. Claes himself was not a talkative man; he commonly sat through the evening . . . in a detached and philosophical regard of the passers-by. When a question was directed at him by his family or a neighbor, he liked to answer with a single and enigmatic sentence. He had a disconcerting way of meeting the simplest and most obvious facts with doubt; there was always the suspicion of a private and sceptical humor in his voice and eyes. Lietya had opinions of her own—often approached an ungovernable unbecoming to a deacon of the Old Dutch Church—but they were never in conflict with sensible and agreed standards of thought.

Catryna had finished her supper and she rose with her glass and bowl. "I want Catrine to take my bowl and my glass out to the kitchen," she announced. "You will have to carry them yourself," her mother told her. "She is helping Angeltje. And while we are talking about Catrine you must stop giving her orders. She isn't your servant." Catryna turned to her father. "Why can't I have a servant like Angeltje?" she demanded. Just then Claes Mey replied, he couldn't remember why she suffered from such a lack and luck. JOSEPH HENKESHEIMER, in "Quiet Cities."

Solskin og Skygge

Øversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

Den, som har set en Solskinsdag i Bjergene, kan aldrig glemme denne Scenes vidunderlige Skønhed. De højeste Tinder fanger det gyldne Lys, længe før selve Solen viser sig. Derpaa kryber Solskinnet op og belysner de mindre Bjerge og Høje, indtil klare skraa Straaler naar til de skovbeklædte Dale.

Solskin og Skygge har begge deres nødvendige Plads. Solskinnet styrker, renser, varmer og opmuntrer, medens derimod Skyggen ofte skærmer, væbner og beskytter. Begge er saaledes vigtige; og i en sandelig Betydning giver de os nyttige Lærdomme.

Evnen til at sprede Solskin og til at anlindre ret Tænkning er en væsentlig Del af Kristendommen. Det er enhver Pligt at gøre sit til at opmuntre den, der er nedslaaet, og til at fjerne Godehedens Sol til det, som Mennesker oplever. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, siger i sin Prædiken, der hedder "Christian Healing" Side 10: "Hvis du ønsker at være lykkelig, argumenter da med dig selv paa Lykens Side; vælg den Side, du ønsker at tage og paa, at du ikke taler for begge Sider, eller argumenter stærkere for Sorg end for Glæde. Du er Tilstandens Sagfører, og du vil vinde eller tabe i Overensstemmelse med din Paastand."

Ligesom Blomsten og Løvet vender sig mod Solsket, saaledes lærer Mennesker, ved at studere Christian Science, at vende sig fra Materie til Gud. Aand, for Inspiration og Højbredelse. Ønsket om sandelig Forløsning er sand Bøn. En rigtig Forløsning er Gud, der giver den dødelige Forstæthed og aabenbarer det Gode Magt og evige Nærværelse, som bringer Sundhed og Harmoni. Paulus raadede Filippenserne: "Iøvrigt Brødre! alt, hvad der er sandt, hvad der er retfærdigt, hvad der er rent, hvad der er elskeligt, hvad der er godt Lov, enhver Dyd og enhver Hæder: lægger edes det paa Sjæle!" Det er meget nødvendigt at bringe den materielle Tænkning til Tavshed, at berolige og berøse Tanken ved Sandheden. Mennesker kan lære at afsløge forkerte Tanker, og at opsløge et udelukkende Vildfarelse, og i deres Tanker kan at indse det, som er sandt. Dette kan gøres ved ikke at erkende nogen Magt—nogen virkende Kraft—som sand, undtagen Gud; ikke at erkende nogen Lov eller Bevidsthed, undtagen den guddommelige. Selv en Følelse af Indignation eller Irritabilitet bør banlyses ved at man gør sig klart, at Gud ikke kommer noget til det, som har vakt Følelsen af Ærgrelse; for Sandheden om hvad som helst er kun det, som Gud ved om det.

Skyggen paa Solsket er kun til Gavn, idet den afmærker Solens stilling paa Himmelen. Paa en domkirke i England er der et Solskildet, der hedder "Skyggen viser Lyset". Skyggen er det, som Mennesker oplever, tjener saaledes til at vende Tanken fra en falsk, materiel Opfattelse af Liv og Lykke, til den sandelige Glæde og den rette Forståelse af sandelig Tilværelse. Der kan ikke være nogen Skygge, med mindre Solen skinner. Det er godt at minde dette, naar Sorgen eller Skuffelsen synes store; thi hvis der er Trang til mere Lys og Opmuntring, behøver man kun at vende sig om og se mod Lyset. Hvis Skyggen er bag ved os, kan vi ikke se den.

Mennesker er ikke tilbøjelige til at byde Prøvelser velkomme; og de gaar ofte gennem vanskelige Erindringer, idet de kun liden er klar over den lutrende Virkning, som disse Erindringer har paa Karakteren. Ved at betragte Prøvelser paa rette Maade, ikke som Straffe, Gud sender, men snarere som Lejligheder for Vækst og Demonstration, vil vi blive stærkere paa Grund af dem. Oplevelserne skal forstås rigtigt for at Væksten skal følge; thi hver eneste Erindring har en eller anden ydmyg Lydighed at lære os.

Paa Side 66 i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" siger Mrs. Eddy: "Prøvelser lærer os dydelige ikke at støtte sig til en materiel Støve—et brudt Rør, som gennembringer Hjerter. Vi husker ikke halvt paa dette i Glædens og Velværetes Solskin. Sorg er gavnlig. Gennem Sorg Trængsel træder vi ind i Riget. Prøvelser er Bevæis paa Guds Om-

Sunshine and Shadow

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE who has seen a sunrise in the mountains can never forget the marvelous beauty of the scene. The highest peaks catch the golden light long before the sun itself is visible. Then the sunlight creeps lower, covering the smaller mountains and hills, until bright, planting rays reach the wooded valleys.

Sunshine and shadow both have their necessary place. The sunshine invigorates, purifies, warms, and cheers, while the shadow often shields, shelters, and protects. Both are thus essential; and in a spiritual sense they teach useful lessons.

The ability to shed the sunshine and cheer of right thinking is a vital part of Christianity. It is the duty of everyone to do his part toward cheering the downcast and adding the sunshine of kindness to human experience. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her sermon entitled "Christian Healing," says (p. 10): "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your pleadings."

As the flower and the leaf turn toward the sunlight, so in the study of Christian Science men learn to turn from matter to God, Spirit, for inspiration and healing. The desire for spiritual understanding is true prayer. A right understanding of God dispels mortal beliefs and reveals the power and ever-presence of good, producing health and harmony. Paul counseled the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

It is very necessary to silence material thinking, to quiet and instruct thought with truth. Men must learn to discard wrong thoughts, and to cherish and express right thoughts; to exclude error, and to include only what is true, in their thinking. This can be done by recognizing as true no power, no operative force, but God; no law or consciousness but the divine. Even a feeling of indignation or irritability should be banished by realizing that God knows nothing about that which has aroused the feeling of vexation;

Bob White All Right?

It seems to me the quiet quail When he steps through the stubble So smoothly with his head thrown back.

As though it were no trouble, Is saying not, his name at all.

But asking this politely, "Bob White all right?" In sounds so clear and sprightly.

—EFFIE LEE NEWSOME, in *The Crisis*.

Rossetti at Cheyne

A number of records have been left by Rossetti's friends and acquaintances of the . . . first five years of Cheyne Walk. All agree in describing him as fitfully melancholy, but often cheerful and even high-spirited. He slept until late, painted industriously, and in the evenings was sociable and hospitable. . . . He never kept carriage or horses. He never gambled or frequented expensive restaurants. But his money oozed from him as quickly as it came.

His chief expense was his engrossing enthusiasm for collecting. He collected almost anything that attracted his attention, particularly china, furniture, and animals. Of the last he had at one time and another a Pomeranian puppy called Punch, an Irish wolfhound called Wolf, two brown owls called Jennie and Bobby, some rabbits, dormice, hedgehogs, white mice, squirrels, a mole, a chameleon, some salamanders, a deer, a wallaby, some kangaroos, two wombats, a Canadian marmot, a woodchuck, an armadillo, a raccoon, a Brahmin Bull, a jackass, and numerous birds, including peacocks, parrots, and even talking grey parrots, a raven, and a grass parakeet. These lived a life of conflict and deprivation in and about the house and gardens and those of his neighbors. The armadillo disappeared for several weeks, and suddenly appeared through the floor of a basement kitchen some distance away to the great alarm of the cook. . . . The deer stamped out all the tall feathers of the peacock, who in turn made so much noise that a clause was in future introduced into all the leases on the Cadogan Estate forbidding them to be kept in the neighborhood. . . .

His china collection was one of the first of its kind in England. Every night he and his friends used to dine off priceless old plates which his ramshackle servants broke in the pantry, but his chief delight was blue and white Nankin. . . .

Old oak was very little in demand, and Rossetti bought up large quantities of old carving which he had made into curious composite chimney-pieces of his own design. He collected musical instruments, though solely for their design and as propitiators for his pictures; he never showed any interest in music.

He collected old stuffs and curtains. He and Whistler anticipated by many years the Japanese craze which engrossed collectors in the early nineties. The drawing-room in Cheyne Walk was full of Japanese work, embroidery, prints, screens—From "Rossetti," by EVELYN WAUGH.

for the truth about anything is only what God knows regarding it.

The shadow on a sundial is useful only as it marks the position of the sun in the sky. On a cathedral in England is a dial with the motto, "The shadow shows the light." So the shadows of human experience serve to turn thought from a false, material sense of life and happiness to spiritual joy and a right understanding of spiritual existence. There can be no shadow unless the sun is shining. It is well to remember this when sorrows or disappointments seem great; for if the need is for more light and cheer, one has only to turn and look toward the light. If the shadow is at our backs we cannot see it.

Men are not prone to welcome trials; and they often pass through trying experiences little realizing the purifying effect these have on character. By rightly regarding trials, not as punishments sent by God, but rather as opportunities for growth and demonstration, we shall grow stronger because of them. Experiences have to be rightly understood in order to be followed by growth, for each experience has some lesson of humble obedience to teach.

On page 66 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "Trials teach mortals not to lean on a material staff,—a broken reed, which pierces the heart. We do not half remember this in the sunshine of joy and prosperity. Sorrow is salutary. Through great tribulation we enter the kingdom. Trials are proofs of God's care."

Flowers that grow in the shadows, such as the lily-of-the-valley, are sometimes very fragrant; and the fragrance of gratitude and humility in human character is often developed during dark periods, if difficult experiences are met in the right spirit. There are many references in the Bible emphasizing the spiritual protection and tenderness expressed by the word "shadow." The Psalmist declared, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," and in another psalm is the prayer, "Hide me under the shadow of thy wings." This interpretation reveals God as a never failing protector and shield, and induces us to place our reliance on Him.

Mrs. Eddy explains that it is the right thinker who gains protection from seeming evil and feels sure of safety under all conditions. On page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" she says: "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will toward men, health, and holiness."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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RADIO

Vaughn De Leath Declares Radio Real New York

Vaughn De Leath, the first woman to be heard across the Atlantic in song, is now one of the acknowledged leaders in radio at the spacious studios of the NBC, and she sees in the small studio there, at 711 Fifth Avenue, the voice of Main Street rather than sophisticated New York.

"No matter what they may say about the sophistication of New York—in art, in thought, in music or activities, the New York I know is the theme of the entire country," says Miss De Leath. "My New York sends its voice across the continent, singing the songs of every period in the life of the United States, getting its thrill out of talking and knowing people in every state in the country. For my New York is radio and that's why I prefer the studios where I work to the greater part of my life to the concert halls of Paris, London, Berlin or Rome."

Despite her reputation as a singer of popular songs, Miss De Leath will disagree with you sharply if you suggest that she is a singer of jazz ballads. That form of entertainment, so commonly referred to in the last number of years, is dying out, she believes, but she feels that it has contributed much to first-class music. "Real jazz," said Miss De Leath, "is a negroid type of blatant dissonance. To say that those of us who sing popular music, spirituals, crooning melodies and other similar airs are singing jazz is to us an injustice to songs that will stand the test of time."

Miss De Leath, since she began her musical career at the age of 3, in a home town minstrel show in Pulaski, Ill., has arrived at one of the most coveted positions in radio, only through determined effort on

her own part to support a natural talent. At the age of 13, after work with an orchestra in Riverside, Calif., had furnished her her apprenticeship, she was so determined that one of her songs be published that she sent 13 copies of it to 13 publishers in the East.

"It will be sold to the highest bidder," wrote this young woman who later was to become known to the scores of celebrities who are regular visitors at the country's great broadcasting studios. "And," talking just the other night about that event in her life, she continued, "it did sell, but not to the highest bidder. For Oliver Ditson in Chicago got his bid in ahead of another firm that went even higher and the joy of that first song in print made me grab up the chance immediately." The song was "Don't You Care."

When Selfridges, in London, and pioneer radio fans in Germany and France, heard her voice from WJZ over the air nearly 10 years ago, Miss De Leath placed herself on record as the first woman to be heard in song across the Atlantic. Four other cities in Europe reported reception of her voice at that time, and her success from that time on was continuous. "You have introduced a new form of entertainment which will, no doubt, become most important in the future," read a letter congratulating her on this program given for the Westinghouse Company. That letter, incidentally, began with the words "Dear Miss De Leath," and she has since employed two secretaries and do much letter writing herself for many months to come.

A familiar figure at the NBC studios, where Foran's Song Shop originates each Thursday night, she is a regular on the radio, and her success from that time on was continuous. "You have introduced a new form of entertainment which will, no doubt, become most important in the future," read a letter congratulating her on this program given for the Westinghouse Company. That letter, incidentally, began with the words "Dear Miss De Leath," and she has since employed two secretaries and do much letter writing herself for many months to come.

The Listener Speaks

TENOR solos by Douglas Stanbury were the most pleasing features of the National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau Hour at 10 eastern time, on Friday last. Mr. Stanbury has won many radio friends through his work with the Chicago Civic Opera Company. He was only 11 when he started in concert work. His voice has a satisfying richness and vigor which was best evidenced in a rousing Decca Taylor sea song. That he could also provide paths of the popular type was shown by his interpretation of "Sonny Boy," which was given a special concert orchestra accompaniment.

The program, in general, offered little music of the emotional type. Florence Muhlenberg's best contralto solo was probably the cheerily Elizabethan "I Passed by Your Window," and Marie Montez's most pleasing soprano song was certainly "The Lass With the Delicate Air." Radio numbers are usually of the sparkling type and the two offered by the Misses Wells and Czanto were no exception. The most enjoyable was a Waltz in D flat by Chopin. These artists, with the assistance of the National Concert Orchestra conducted this time by Harold Sanford, provided a very varied program which lasted a full hour and concluded with "Danny Boy" and "Going Home" sung by Miss Muhlenberg.

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"THE ORIGINAL RADIO GIRL"



Miss Vaughn De Leath, a Pioneer in the Radio Program Art, Best Known as a "Crooner" of Popular Songs.

Program Notes

ED SMALLE, comedian and popular vocalist, will be heard in solo selections with the Champion Sparks during the program of the National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau Hour at 10 eastern time, on Friday last. Mr. Smalle will sing "The Bells," "Fiddlelows," and "Fiddlelows." Musical imitations will feature a program by Michael Weiner, violinist, from WBAL, Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, from 3 to 3:15. For this program Mr. Weiner has chosen Leonard's "Cat and Mouse" and "A Bird in a Tree." "Whistler and His Dog," Schubert's

Notes From Washington

WASHINGTON—The United States Department of Commerce will soon erect a concrete hut housing a master radio monitoring apparatus that has been described as a "mechanical policeman." An order has been placed for the new device, which will be used to enable supervisors to measure frequencies on any signal with a high degree of accuracy.

Reports of sources of interference, according to Mr. Terrell, will be used in support of American claims to wavelength priority which may be raised at arbitrations that are prescribed under the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed at Washington last year by about 80 countries. The master station will be approximately in the geographic center of the United States and far from sources of unnatural interference.

The longest telephone circuit in the world runs 8100 miles, from Guadalajara, Mexico, to Oslo, Sweden, according to United States Naval Communications. This is one of the 1928 extensions of the transatlantic radio-telephone, which now connects the United States with nearly all of Europe.

The Guadalajara-Oslo circuit is a land line to New York City, radio relay to England, land line across England, submarine cable to Norway's shore and land line to Oslo. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which developed transatlantic radiotelephony, is reported to have perfected a submarine cable for telephoning across the sea, hitherto impossible because of the distortion of voice in the long relay. It has made no move and announced no intention, however, of using this as well as its long and short wave radio circuits for telephoning across the Atlantic or Pacific.

Only about a score of countries have ratified the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed by representatives of 79 governments at the conference held in Washington during October and November, 1927. The convention is intended to supersede the London Convention of 1912 and was drawn up to govern and regulate the international uses of radio.

The list of ratifying governments, however, includes those most prominently identified with world wireless. The United States was first to ratify the Senate taking action last March. Canada followed, and the ratifications were thereafter received from Holland (including the Dutch East Indies and Dutch Guiana), Norway, Denmark, Belgium (including the Belgian Congo), Great Britain and Austria.

The Department of State has received word that the ratification of Italy, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Finland, New Zealand and India are on their way.

The treaty went into effect Jan. 1, 1929, and all of the signatory countries are expected to adhere shortly. Conference because of the lack of ratification of the paper. This is a matter of expediency within the control of the respective government radio administrations, and even Russia, uninvited to the Washington Conference because of the lack of diplomatic relations between the Soviet and the United States gov-

"Hark, Hark, the Lark," and Dridla's "Humming Bird."

Sir Edward Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance No. 2," which for some unknown reason is less frequently heard than the No. 1, will be the Sonora Symphony Orchestra's opening number on the Sonora program next Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at 9:30, eastern time. The orchestra will also play the "Abduction of the Bride" from the "Peer Gynt Suite No. 2" of Grieg, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's charming "Flight of the Bumble Bee."

Allan Jones, the popular Sonora tenor, will sing Cadman's "The Moon Drops Low" and "L'Amour, Toujours l'Amour" of Friml, and three numbers by the Sonora Male Trio will complete the program.

The Sonora offering, which originated in the Sonora Recording Laboratories in New York City, is distributed over the full Columbia chain of 43 stations—the largest regular commercial hookup in radio history.

"The Play Is the Thing," is the title of a series of dramatic talks to be given over WABC, New York City, every Friday evening at 5:45 by a well-known dramatist.

With their many-headed native costumes making a riotous rainbow of color, the good-natured peasants of rural Austria will be among the many picturesque things to be described by Tom Dick.

"The Wanderers," over the NBC on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, from 3 to 4, coast time.

"The Wanderers," who visit by airplane one of the world's most interesting countries each week, will fly over Austria, giving their amusing and instructive comment on what they see as they go.

Music during the hour will include "Caprice Viennois" and "Midnight Bells," by Kreisler, and "Viennese Folk Music," and "Fideles Wien," by Komzak.

This program will be heard through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KPO.

Freddie Rich will contribute special arrangements in the musical program of the Columbians over Columbia, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 p. m., eastern time.

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Commission's Decisions to Get Legal Test

Short-Wave Grants Denied— Council Caldwell Holds Up Resignation

WASHINGTON—Nine legal actions have been brought so far in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia against the Federal Radio Commission. That is the tribunal designated in the Radio Act for appeals from decisions of the commission, and since the nine precedents represent efforts to obtain redress from the commission's assignments of radio broadcasting privileges under the regulation of last November.

Chief among the cases is that of WGY, which was argued last month, and the decision in which is expected from the three judges within the next two months. The Schenectady station objects to being required to operate only until sunset on the Pacific coast, and has obtained a temporary staying order to permit it to operate on the cleared channel used by another General Electric station, KGO, at Oakland, Calif.

This case will lay down the first precedents in radio since the enactment of the 1927 law under which radio is now administered. The cases of WCRW and WEDC, both of Chicago, involve judicial precedents when decision is finally made on their appeal for higher power against commission orders, but the fundamental issues of property rights and priority in the ether will be threshed out in the WGY case.

The Bull Insular Line, a steamship operator, wants short waves for ship and coastal communications services and was denied its request after a hearing before the commission. Short waves were also asked for by the International Quotations Company for transmitting New York Stock Exchange quotations to subscribers in foreign countries, and particularly the capitals of Europe. It also was denied such a grant by the commission.

Louis G. Caldwell, chief counsel of the Federal Radio Commission whose resignation was to take effect on Jan. 1, has consented to remain until Feb. 23 in order to handle these cases. The short wave grants are expected to lead to more litigation before the commission's tenure of office expires Feb. 23 under the present law. The bill to continue the commission is now before Congress.

Seiberling Singers Give Scottish Airs

Imaginary bagpipes and the scent of Highland heather will fill the other Thursday evening, January 24, when the Seiberling Singers will do again a group of Scottish melodies that have been demanded by listeners since their first playing and sang them almost a year ago. And they will repeat them, appropriately enough, almost on the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's immortal bard, Robert Burns, who was born on January 25, 170 years ago.

In a special arrangement by Frank Black, musical director of the Seiberling Hour and one of the foremost of modern composers and arrangers, the Seiberling Singers quartet will do a medley of Scotch folk songs—"Robin Adair," "Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," and "Comin' thro' the Rye." No killed program would be complete without "Annie Laurie," which Phil Ohman and Victor Arden will play on their two famous pianos. And to top these, James Melton, Seiberling's own violinist, will play a piece by Sidney Nelson—"Mary of Argyle."

Besides these delightful Gaelic numbers, the program promises four entirely different selections: "The Soldier's Song," a Barcarolle from his suite "The Seasons," which will be played by the Seiberling "Singing Violins"; a quartet performance of Deppen's "Oh Miss Hannah" and Sanderson's ballad, "Friend of Mine"; and "Because" by d'Harleot, sung by Melton.

The Seiberling Hour may be heard every Thursday evening from 9 to 9:30 p. m., eastern time, or 8 to 8:30 p. m., Pacific time, through WEA, WEEL, WTIC, WTAR, WTAR, WSH, WFL, WRC, WYF, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, KYW, WTMJ, KDC, KSTP, WOW, WHO, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WHAS, WSM, WSH, WBT, KDA, KGO, KPO, KFI, KGW, KOMO, KHQ and WSAL.

DRAMATIST PLEADS FOR AID TO THEATER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—"I think all who care for our dramatic art in England should press the municipal authorities for a subsidy," said Allan Monkhouse, dramatist and critic, in a lecture recently in Manchester.

Mr. Monkhouse said he could not see how any rapid or considerable advance could be made without some subsidy, public or private. The theater, he said, is a work of art and long been established, and the time was surely approaching for some town to immortalize itself by opening the first municipal theater.

RAILWAY PLAQUES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE MONITOR
BARKLY WEST, S. A.—A novel idea to make known to new settlers and to tourists the wealth of national and historic interest attaching to the Rhodesian towns has been conceived by Mrs. Molly Marshall-Hole. She has designed plaques in clear blue and white Doulton, which give the ancient, modern and commercial history of over 50 Rhodesian towns and settlements, the work receiving the highest approval of the directors of the Rhodesian Railways.

Within 100 words is crowded a graphic picture of each town's history. For example, "Beira: Far-famed for its perfect specimens of the Rhodesian work, receiving the highest approval of the directors of the Rhodesian Railways."

Within 100 words is crowded a graphic picture of each town's history. For example, "Beira: Far-famed for its perfect specimens of the Rhodesian work, receiving the highest approval of the directors of the Rhodesian Railways."

NANKING AIMS AT AUTOCRACY BY INTELLECTUALS

Government Called Temporary Pending Education of Chinese Masses

PEIPING (Peking).—The extent to which the students of China are dominating the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), which is the real ruling power in the country today, is revealed in official figures showing that 60 per cent of the 1812 members of the Kuomintang in Peiping are students.

The proportion here is probably somewhat greater than throughout the country as a whole, as this is the greatest student center, but Kuomintang leaders here estimate that at least half the members of the Kuomintang at present are students. The qualifications for admission to the party make it almost inevitable that students will be in the majority in the Kuomintang for years to come, it is pointed out. To become a member, one must be able to read and write and express coherently an acquaintance with various forms of government—specifically of the three fundamentals of the Kuomintang, upon which the Nationalist Government, set up by the Kuomintang, is based.

Not more than 10 per cent of the Chinese people can read and write, and it is not likely that half of these are sufficiently familiar with the bases of government to pass the examinations for admission to the Kuomintang.

Government Not a Republic

While the leaders at Nanking have decided to retain the name of "the Republic of China," they are quite frank in their admission that the present Government of China is not a republic, or any form of representative government. The Kuomintang undertakes to govern the country during a period of "political tutelage" described by Dr. Sun, which will last until the people have been educated sufficiently to govern themselves. It becomes apparent, therefore, that through the Kuomintang, it is proposed to set up an intellectual aristocracy as an autocratic government until the country is ready for real representative government. The preamble to the newly organized Government at Nanking makes this point clear.

"The Republic of China," thus arbitrarily established, is a government of the Kuomintang. The central committees of the Kuomintang have selected all of its ministers and the

heads of its boards. These committees, in turn, are selected by the members of the party who meet once each year. The greatest care is being taken in recruiting members of the party, who are the only persons entitled to any sort of vote in China during the period of political tutelage. There is some disagreement about how long this period will last. Dr. Hu Hanmin, influential leader at Nanking, recently expressed the belief that this period would not continue for more than five years. But other Kuomintang leaders believe that it will not be possible to educate the people for any form of representative government for perhaps 50 years.

Masses Unrepresented

The Kuomintang in Peiping is a cross-section of the party. Sixty per cent are students and 10 per cent are women. Twenty per cent hold military or official positions under the Kuomintang government. The "masses," by the very nature of qualifications for the party, are entirely without representation. Taking the population of Peiping at 800,000, it becomes apparent that only one person in about 400 is a member of the Kuomintang; the rest therefore have no voice in the government.

Sympathetic foreign observers see much hope for the new form of government in China. The representative government of the west had failed as decisively as did the communistic form of government borrowed for a time from Soviet Russia. For centuries the Chinese people have revered the men of letters, the scholars, the literati, the literati, the students and graduates have firm control of the Government. If they can keep the war lords submissive, and co-operate with labor unions, they may well be able to guide the country through its period of adaptation to modern conditions.

DREDGER FOR BURMA TOWED FROM HOLLAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The arrival of the tin dredger Cambria in Heany Basin, Burma, marked the successful conclusion of a remarkable towing feat. The Cambria is the largest floating tin dredger in the world, being 176 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a considerable amount of overhead gear in addition to the usual bucket work of a tin dredger.

The dredger was towed by the ocean tug Max Berend of the Bersier Towing Company of Hamburg. They left the port of Ymuiden in Holland on July 17. Port Said was reached on Aug. 27, and the long and difficult stretch of the tow from Perim to Colombo was accomplished in 29 days. Heany Basin was reached on Nov. 8, the dredger having suffered no damage of any kind.

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LOS ANGELES, Calif., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, bright, beautiful, fully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; modern conveniences; R and B rates, bus to door.

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DRESDEN, Germany—Pension Reichenbach, Reichs Str. 2/1; near central station; running hot and cold water, central heating, bath.

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Odds and Ends

Albatross
The albatross is the largest of the water birds, its wings measuring oftentimes more than 10 feet from tip to tip. It lives mostly on the wing, following a ship for days, lighting on the water only to snatch a bite of food.

Detroit Free Press: Discovery that James Fenimore Cooper was a bank stock owner suggests that maybe Indian stories weren't altogether unprofitable, even in the early days.



HOW MANY ARE IN THE ROUGH?
It has been estimated that 15,000,000 golf balls are used in a year.

Wall Street Journal: This is a land of quick maturity, says a writer—and, to those with notes in bank, it does seem so.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus
From the island of Zanzibar comes the bulk of the world's supply of cloves, there being almost 5,000,000 trees in use in the industry there.

Denver Highland Chiefs Asterisk: That little black thing in the time-table which means the train doesn't go on the day scheduled.

Gum Arabic
Gum arabic comes from a variety of acacia tree grown in Turkey, Australia and northern Africa. It is used in confectionery, such as marshmallows and gumdrops, in making mucilage and to add luster to silk.

Detroit News: Speaking of foods made of wood, as predicted by a foreign chemist, we already have the maple walnut sundae.

Anything for a Change
The White River, Colorado, recently disappeared. The water had flowed into a hole in the ground and reappeared three miles away, issuing from a hole in the side of a hill. It then continued in its regular channel.

Arkansas Gazette: The average American's financial status is represented by a radio in a sunflower.

Several a Day
The annual crop of apples in the United States averages approximately 150,000,000 bushels, New York State and Washington leading in production.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Dog-Monty's Gift

(A True Story)

BANG! went the screen door and out on the porch came Ben. In each chubby hand he held a cookie, and more delicious cookies you could not imagine. Hot and spicy they were, with lots of juicy-looking raisins in their round sides. Ben sat down on the top step. It was a crisp fall morning—just the

as well as cookies. Anyway, he quickly finished it. Just then Brownie came along. Brownie was not a handsome police puppy like Dog-Monty. No, Brownie was a rather shabby old dog, with a rough coat. He had been out in the fields all morning and now he stretched out comfortably in the shade.

Ben watched Dog-Monty as he bounded to Brownie's side. Dog-Monty wanted to play and have some fun, that was clear from the way he jumped around, trying to urge the other dog to join him. Brownie evidently intended to take a rest, however, for he did not move, just lay still with his front paws on the ground before him.

Then Dog-Monty walked over to the sack of corn and picked up another ear. He looked inquiringly at

day for a boy to be outdoors. He took a tiny bite of cookie. My, but it was good. Mother had said he mustn't ask for any more, so he wanted his two to last for a long time.

Suddenly Ben heard a friendly woof, and there was Dog-Monty. His perky black ears were high in air as a good police dog's ears should be. He and Ben were the best of chums and he frisked about to show his joy at seeing his little playmate.

It was not only the sight of Ben that pleased Dog-Monty, though. He smelled those cookies! Never did a dog like sweet things to eat better than Dog-Monty. Now he put his front paws up on Ben's knees and stood wagging his tail, his brown eyes fixed earnestly on Ben's face.

"Ben! Dear master," they said as plainly as words. "Do please give me a piece of that wo-o-nderful-smelling thing. Oh, please, little master!"

But Ben only shook his head laughingly. "No, Monty, you can't have these cookies!" he cried. "These are my cookies. Go away, Monty, and let me eat my own cookies."

Ben kept on taking bites from one cookie while he held the other high over his head out of Dog-Monty's way. At last, Dog-Monty must have grown discouraged. He could not have any cookie and Ben did not even want to play, so he wandered away.

On the ground sat Big Master, Ben's daddy, husking ears of nice white sweet-corn for Mother to can. "Here, Monty!" he called and threw a plum ear to the dog.

Perhaps Monty liked corn almost

as well as cookies. Anyway, he quickly finished it. Just then Brownie came along. Brownie was not a handsome police puppy like Dog-Monty. No, Brownie was a rather shabby old dog, with a rough coat. He had been out in the fields all morning and now he stretched out comfortably in the shade.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. William J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

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EDITORIALS

A Subway Under the Sea

ONCE again the scheme for constructing a Channel tunnel between England and France is warmly advocated by British business men, politicians and publicists, and this time it is possible that the last word may not be left to military experts. Many objections to it are out of date, though they are deeply rooted in national tradition. The fact that Great Britain is an island has played so large a part in shaping her history that conservative Englishmen are bound to look askance at any change.

That narrow strip of water which separates the English coast from the French was never impassable, but it was a sufficiently effective barrier. It may have made Great Britain "insular," but it gave her security and kept her a little aloof from the problems which disturb the nations of the Continent. Thus it happened when the scheme for a tunnel under the English Channel was first mooted in the last century it was opposed on the ground that it would tend to destroy Britain's island advantages and expose her to attack by a land power. When later (1907) it was definitely submitted to the British Government it was rejected on strategic grounds; and again in 1914 the imperial defense committee advised that "strategic conditions" had not so altered as to justify a reversal of its conclusions. Since then, the development of air power appears to most persons to have completely changed the position. The Channel provides no barrier against aircraft, and the problem of blocking the tunnel in an emergency would seem to be negligible compared with the impossibility of closing the vast spaces of the air. Yet, in 1924, when the Labor Government submitted the same proposal to the committee of imperial defense, it was once again advised to reject it.

Since then, however, British opinion has been moving. Business men have become keenly awake to the great advantage of real through communication with the Continent. The breaking down of all unnecessary obstacles is essential to the fullest development of trade. The direct linking up of the British railways with the railway system of Europe would be an immense encouragement to travel and a stimulus to commerce.

It is a promising sign of the trend of public opinion in England that most critics are inclined to ridicule the overcautious military view that the scheme contains "elements of danger." They consider that so slight a risk is negligible compared with the great advantages which the scheme offers. Moreover, its adoption would be a gesture of confidence in the good will of France and would itself contribute to friendly relations. When Canada and the United States can safely leave their long frontier undefended, common sense suggests that Britain and France should be on a status which would relieve both of them from anxiety arising out of joint possession of a subway beneath the sea.

A Wise Medical Warning

AT A season such as the present, when so many reports are being circulated regarding the alleged prevalence of the epidemic influenza, any authoritative opinion tending to show the fallacy of much that is publicly believed concerning it is more than welcome. Hence the statement made recently by the health commissioner of the city of New York, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, in answer to criticisms that had been directed against his department for not sending out an epidemic alarm of the disease is particularly timely. Said the commissioner, if an alarm were spread, every cold would be classed as influenza, and business would suffer a heavy loss in decreased operations. He added that he and other health officials were not convinced that an epidemic existed; nor did he believe that the disease had reached proportions large enough to warrant an alarm.

Looking at the situation from another point of view, information is at hand that the terrifying descriptions that have been given in some schools of the effects of this epidemic have, aside altogether from the disease, themselves produced untoward results. The implanting in the thoughts of the young of vividly drawn pictures of symptoms, with undue emphasis upon the possibility of fatality resulting, has a detrimental effect upon many children that is difficult to compute. Moreover, where the desire is mainly to impress the thought with the necessity for following out certain lines of alleged prevention and cure, it is easy for an over-enthusiastic teacher to depart from the strict lines of fact. In consequence the child easily obtains an inordinately bad impression which often takes so strong a hold upon him that it becomes exceedingly difficult to eradicate it and is likely to manifest itself in many discordant conditions at a later date.

On the other hand, the removal of fear would do much to offset the advance of any epidemic. This fact is becoming more and more widely recognized, and the commissioner's statement, above referred to, should be helpful in this particular instance. Application of common sense to the general situation and the quieting

of the feeling of alarm that is so easily aroused at such a time would prove helpful factors in combating this or any other "epidemic."

Mr. Hoover's First Act

AT ONE stroke Mr. Hoover has disposed of the theory that platforms are made to get in on and not to stand on, and has also given bright promise of approaching the prohibition problem in a strictly scientific and efficient fashion. Impelled, of course, by the prospect that Congress was about to consider legislation offered by Senator Wesley Jones and Senator Edge for the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the effects of the prohibition law, the President-elect has called attention to the fact that he promised in his speeches during the campaign that such an inquiry would be put on foot. He announces now that one of his first acts will be to ask Congress to establish a commission, consisting of economists, business men, educators, and engineers, to make a comprehensive study not merely of the measure of enforcement, and the difficulty involved in it, but of the moral and economic effects of prohibition so far as it is enforced, and the necessities for the correction of government methods of enforcement. No better promise of proper handling of this great problem could possibly be presented to the people at this moment.

Every sincere prohibitionist, every real enemy of the liquor power, every citizen who believes that no use of alcoholic stimulants is helpful, and that the common overuse or abuse of them is enormously hurtful, will welcome this promise of an investigation. Ten years ago the business of selling liquor was, after years of trial, convicted of being an infamy. As a result the steady and determined purpose of prohibiting it was incorporated in the constitutional law of the United States. Today the friends of liquor have put prohibition on trial. Instead of being on the defensive, they are virulent in attack. They ascribe to the prohibition law evils which really proceed wholly from the determination of corrupt and lawless men to violate that law. They attempt to formulate their own evidence in support of their program of nullification, and then point to that evidence as conclusive.

Everyone knows that the prohibition law is violated. Intelligent people know more than this, that its violation is not nearly so widespread as is the clamor about it. It is part of the strategy of the anti-prohibitionists to magnify the extent to which the law is violated or evaded. Yet it is an undeniable fact that the measure of enforcement is continually becoming greater. The prohibition unit of the Treasury Department in its official report declares that "the country is going forward with prohibition, not backward with it." It goes on to assert that smuggling has been greatly reduced in the last year; that diversion of liquor under permits of various kinds to beverage purposes has become almost negligible, and that, while the greater supply of liquor in the market comes through smuggling and through manufacture from raw materials, it is evident that the latter source is being steadily dried up. The prohibition officials, while claiming steady progress in the direction of enforcement, appeal for additional educational movements in order to decrease the number of new recruits to the drinking class. It is obvious that the inquiry proposed will supply a great mass of material for such educational ends.

There is perhaps no subject before the American people today on which misinformation is more widespread than on this question of the duty of the Nation as a whole toward prohibition and the drink habit. To judge from the clamor of the professional wets, one might think that the whole Nation was drinking itself into dipsomania, and only awaiting a chance to overthrow the law. But so far as the latter proposition is concerned, there have been five Congresses elected since prohibition went into effect and each one has shown a greater strength for the prohibition forces. The latest election not merely defeated the outstanding candidate of the wets for President, but turned out of the Senate the two most vociferous advocates of a return to the old-time system of licensing the sale of intoxicants. And as to the extent to which there is evasion and violation, though it may be admitted that both are deplorably common, the citizen who is interested will do well to rely more upon his own personal observation than upon the stories assiduously circulated by the friends of liquor and their press. Do you, the reader of these words, see more of intoxication on the street or in public places than you did ten years ago? Do speakeasies confront you at every turn as did the ancient saloon, and are your nostrils greeted two or three times on each block in the down-town section of your city with the fetid aroma coming out from the drinking places? Do you observe that more temptation is put in the way of youth by the squalid and sordid practices of the bootlegger than there was in the days of the brilliantly and attractively lighted barroom? If every citizen will put questions of this sort to himself, relying on his own observations rather than upon indirect evidence for his answer, he will be to an extent a commission of inquiry. His findings will doubtless encourage him until the Hoover commission shall have had a chance to report.

The Lake Diversion Decision

THE United States Supreme Court's decision calling for gradual reduction in Chicago's diversion of Lake Michigan water marks a long step toward settlement of a controversy involving thirteen states and two nations. For more than twenty years Canada and the states bordering the Great Lakes have protested against Chicago taking water to carry sewage and ships to the Mississippi basin and the Gulf of Mexico. It has been shown that this diversion lowered lake levels about six inches, thus lessening the depth of harbors as far away as Montreal and causing annual losses to shipping and water power interests that run well into the millions of dollars.

This water also raised the Mississippi River six inches between Cairo and St. Louis, and six river states joined Chicago and Illinois in de-

fending diversion, in the suit brought by the six lake states. The court's ruling holds that the War Department's permit allowing Chicago 8500 cubic feet of water a second in addition to 1500 for domestic use is legal, but declares lake levels must be restored and diversion reduced to the flow necessary to maintain navigation in the Chicago River—which the city has made to run backward, out of rather than into the lake. Engineers have placed that amount at between 1000 and 4000 second feet. Chicago is to be given time—estimated at from five to ten years—necessary to construct sewage disposal plants. Previously the city has found little support for its contentions in Congress, and resort now to legislation to alter the effect of the decision appears unlikely.

Restoration of lake levels may be expected to satisfy protesting states, but Canada has rigidly maintained that no diversion should be made from boundary waters. Any leak in the Great Lakes cuts into Canadian hydroelectric resources regardless of lake levels, and this claim may require further adjustment. Possibly the courts have gone as far as they can and the rest must be left to the engineers and statesmen. Two years ago Herbert Hoover pointed out that "litigation produces feeling, but not water," and urged the construction of weirs in the Niagara and St. Clair rivers to raise the lake levels. It is quite possible that efforts of this kind will show that the interests of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway and the St. Lawrence project are not so much antagonistic as complementary, with water enough for both.

In any event, this court decision goes far toward adjusting a question which in some parts of the globe—where states are nations—might have led to serious disputes, and it foreshadows what may be done in the way of peaceful settlements when nations shall confine their fighting to legal battles before a world tribunal.

Bench and Bar

YEARS ago, in the United States, when it was comparatively easy for one seeking admission to the bar to qualify as a member of the legal profession, it was not difficult, if the person enjoying such distinction deputed himself in a manner contrary to the code of ethics established, to deprive him of his professional status. Aspirants were accepted then, according to a custom which still prevails in many sections of the West, at their own estimate of themselves. The testing period succeeded, rather than preceded, their enrollment as officers of the court duly licensed to practice. The processes and methods of disbarment were almost as simple and as easily applied as those of examination and admission.

With the passing years, and with the tendency of men and women to engage more generally in professional pursuits, especially the law, the effort has been to make more difficult, or at least more exacting, the procedure of enrollment. Likewise, it unfortunately appears, it is no longer a simple undertaking to eliminate from the ranks those who, for whatever reason, may have been proved unworthy or unfit. In some of the larger cities, particularly, combinations seem to have been effected which, when they include vulnerable members of the bench and practitioners of questionable probity, defy the efforts of honest judges and reputable members of bar associations to purge the profession of undesirables.

There are thoughtful and serious observers and commentators who insist that the difficulty has been caused by the continued tendency to delegate to lawyers the authority to enact laws. They point to the fact that in Congress and in state legislatures a majority of those in positions of power and influence are members of the legal profession. But it should be realized that the inability of bar associations to deal effectively with the problems which they face is not due to any actual defect in the laws, in the code of ethics of their organizations, or any lack of desire to purge their profession of undesirables. They are halted and hindered by powerful combinations of influential officials and advocates who have succeeded in establishing themselves in strategic offensive and defensive positions.

The inclination is to suspect that in the effort to raise the standard of intellectual qualifications for admission to the bar there has been overlooked what now must be admitted to be an equally vital consideration. If this oversight or omission is to be corrected, as it unquestionably must be, the initiative should come from the courts and the members of the bar. Conditions which recently have been disclosed, for instance, in Massachusetts and New York, can hardly surprise those who should have long been cognizant of them. Exposures of this kind tend to destroy confidence in both bench and bar, thus weakening, at least for the time being, one of democracy's strong defenses.

It is within the power of the bar associations to purge themselves and thus restore their organizations to public esteem. The cleansing process, if applied otherwise, would, even if saved from being ineffectual and bungling, be humiliating to the bar as an institution.

Random Ramblings

Full educational equality for men and women is being demanded in Japan—and a few years ago Japan was considered a backward nation!

Money "talked" in the box office and was "synchronized" successfully in the movie industry long before sound pictures were heard of.

Things are going to be livelier still in the Baltic. Forty tons of American eels are on their way there for restocking purposes.

The type of boy who used to carry the family horse now is likely to be an adept in patching an automobile tire.

When will "the whispering pines and the hemlock" contribute their alluring voices to the talking motion pictures?

The Guatemalan tree that yields palatable milk should get into touch with the New England butternut.

Thanks to aviation, man need no longer say "as the crow flies."

Where Legend Lives Again

CARCASSONNE, FRANCE

TO THE American traveler who traces, with a natural pride of patriotism, the eventful history of his country to the landing of the Pilgrims at that remote date, 1620, and looks ahead to see Boston's tercentenary coming in one short year, Carcassonne is unbelievable. Though the Middle Ages have bequeathed many remnants to the landscape of the Old World, and symbols are to be found on every European countryside, neither guidebook nor imagination prepares one for the incomparable.

We came upon Carcassonne as the evening sun hung tentatively above the crown of a distant mountain, as if reluctant to bid La Cité another night's farewell. Its crimson rays spread a vivid glow over the valley of the Aude. The Cevennes stretched to the horizon on the one side, the crystal peaks of the Pyrenees met our view on the other. A forest of towers, tall and pointed, round and square, rose to the sky before us. There stood the walled town of the Romans, the Goths, and the Visigoths, majestically astride the lone valley which leads from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. A city, gray like the mists from the mountains which long protected it, a city vast, but minutely perfect, as if hewn from a single mass of granite but yesterday. There was Carcassonne, and legend lived again.

Carcassonne stands not as a symbol of the Middle Ages. It is the Middle Ages.

Years and scores of years to Carcassonne have been as fleeting minutes on the table of time, for there before us, as we neared the approach to the stately Narbonne gate, appeared this City of Fanciful, its fifty towers of massive gray stone piercing the sky, its double line of ramparts stretching out on either side to encompass La Cité in an unbroken bulwark, and as we crossed the moat over the creaking drawbridge which leads under the twin towers of the Porte Narbonnaise, our City of Fanciful became a City of Fact. All we had ever imagined of medievalism rested within our reach, as real and as tangible as the Statue of Liberty and the Golden Gate. The spindles which once locked the old bridge were still in their places, as they had been when mailed feet trod beneath these walls centuries ago, and towers and turrets, bastions and barbicans in vast variety caught the sweep of the eye. There could be no disbelieving Carcassonne. The fact of Carcassonne was more enthralling than its fancy. The record of yesterday's centuries became the living experience of today.

As we made our way from rampart to turret to tower in a circle of nearly a mile about the inner fortifications, tracing our steps from the Tour de Justice to the Tour Visigoth, to the Tour de L'Inquisition, and in and out of the intricate defenses, we were able to discover in a single panoramic glance the whole gamut of medieval military architecture. Much of the outer wall remains as the work of the Romans during their earliest occupation of this important vantage point. The Visigoth towers and the inner city wall, with their bases either square or roughly rounded to support the defense works of the fifth century, rest upon Roman substructions, many signs of which are soon perceived.

Further defenses were added by Louis IX and Philippe-le-Hardi, and these newer battlements, combined with the precise restorations by the great architect, Viollet-le-Duc, through whose skill and efforts many of the crumbling

memorabilia of France's Middle Ages have been preserved, leave Carcassonne, though battered and besieged, virtually intact and unshaken, the open scene to a twentieth century picture of 2000 years of history.

Twenty centuries ago, in the seventeenth year of Julius Caesar, Carcassonne was already a community of wide repute and was classed with cities said to be "noble" and "elected." But peace reigned in the valley of the Aude for full 400 years, and as history in those dark days was prone, no doubt more so than today, to confine its chronicle to the exploits of the battlefield, little is known of the fate of Carcassonne until, with the disasters of the Empire, the Franks took it, only to lose it shortly to the returning Romans. If its history of peace has been a blank page, its history of war has been a vast volume of invasion and siege as the victor pursued the conquered through the walls of this enduring citadel. And Carcassonne stands today not only a treasure to the archaeologist, not only a delight to the traveler, but a danger signal to nations who are seeking to tread the road to lasting peace. The Middle Ages had no League of Nations, no Locarno pact, no Briand-Kellogg multilateral treaty, and it is to be hoped that the world will need only one Carcassonne.

Because the natural upland on which La Cité was built overlooks the full sweep of the winding Aude and commands the threshold of the routes to the ocean and the eastern passes through the Pyrenees, Carcassonne has been a strategic point in southern France through all the ages. Rome built it. The Visigoths took it. The Saracens and the Franks fought over it. It suffered greatly from the wastage of the Albigensian War. From 759 to the thirteenth century counts and viscounts ruled it, until the cruel and crusading Simon de Montfort, by either exterminating, subduing or converting these forerunners of the Reformation, was victorious after a memorable siege of five days in 1209. With the passing of Earl Simon, Carcassonne was permanently united to the Crown of France.

From the outer wall of Carcassonne and separated from it by the Aude, stretches the Ville Basse, or Lower Town, which came into being by the ironic whim of King Louis IX. It seems, as our good-natured guide, a French soldier of the World War, was able to describe to us, in such transparent phrases that the most feeble linguist could understand, that after one of the hereditary counts, leading an attack to wrest Carcassonne back from the French Crown, failed in his attempt, those who had aided him within La Cité were banished, but their entreaties to be allowed to live within sight of the walls were granted by the King. And Ville Basse is the home of their descendants today.

Centuries ago the shock of trumpets and the heavy tramp of armed guards on the cobblestones of the narrow streets echoed within the walled city of Carcassonne. Momentary peace was but a respite to prepare for another attack, a battle of defense one day, and battle of conquest another. But this evening, as the declining sun dropped slowly behind the distant mountain cap, its waning rays resting lightly over the valley of Languedoc, we saw in the Lists, where fierce tournaments were held of old, a peaceful peasant woman raking a frugal crop of hay, and a diminutive donkey dozed on the ground near by, waiting to carry it home. Surely, the world needs but one Carcassonne. J. R. D.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE celebrated Polish pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski, whose attachment to Switzerland is well known—for many years he has been the happy owner of a delightful country house and park at Morges in the Canton of Vaud—put his art recently once more at the service of a good cause. In order to contribute toward the endowment of the city of Lausanne with a concert hall, he consented to give two concerts in Lausanne Cathedral, the entire proceeds of which were to be devoted to this purpose. The two performances proved a great success and the cathedral was crowded on both nights with an audience that was attracted from many parts of Switzerland. Numbers came from Geneva and other neighboring towns, while all the members of the Polish delegation to the League of Nations availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their tribute to the great artist and patriot.

Should the women of Geneva have the right to act as auxiliary or deputy pastors of the national church? This question has given rise to quite a lively controversy in Geneva. It was argued in the press and at public meetings by pastors who took opposite sides. Women pastors from Swiss cantons, where the female pastorate is already allowed (Vaud and Zurich), came specially to Geneva to give their experiences and plead for the appointment of women pastors in this Canton. Finally the members of the National Church of Geneva including women members who have the right to vote, adopted by a large majority the proposal granting to women graduates in theology the right to become auxiliary or deputy pastors, and perhaps some day a woman pastor will appear in Calvin's pulpit. What would John Knox have said to this?

Although Geneva is to lose the greater part of the Ariana Park to the League of Nations in order that the new Palace of Nations may be built there, it can well afford to do so, because few cities have so many charming parks and open spaces. Moreover, in exchange for the site in the Ariana Park the League is giving to the city of Geneva the gardens originally purchased for the new palace which, added to the little park of Mon Repos, will now make a delightful open prospect by the lakeside for the people of Geneva. The museum in the Ariana Park, which was given to the town by Gustave Révilliod, will still be retained by Geneva. It contains an interesting collection of pictures and objets d'art which M. Révilliod collected in the course of his travels in the Far East.

There was another citizen of Geneva called William Favre who made an equally splendid donation to his native city by leaving his park La Grange and the big villa in which he lived there to his fellow townsmen. The estate at the time was valued at 7,000,000 francs and the house stands just as Mr. Favre left it, full of his furniture, books and works of art. It is strange to find it uninhabited, but on occasion it is the scene of official receptions. In the grounds of La Grange are the remains of a Roman villa, of which the foundations have been explored. It must have been a very extensive building, for it contained a splendid suite of baths, the site of which has been located about a hundred yards from the villa, which was built originally in the clearing of a forest. Its owner must have had a very different view over the surroundings of Geneva than that offered by the gently sloping meadows and tall conifer trees which face one from the portico of this Roman dwelling today. In addition to these parks there is a charming open space in the suburb of Eaux-Vives which rises gradually from the lake to a hill crowned by a restaurant in a grove of trees. Finally everyone who comes to Geneva walks in the Jardin anglais, so well known to members of the League as they drive down to the Salle de la Réformation to the meetings of the Assembly.

The winter season began early in December this year in Switzerland, and the first fall of snow came before many visitors had arrived to take part in the winter sports. Thus the Swiss skiers and skaters had their native mountains and skating rinks almost to themselves for a few weeks and even the fields round Geneva were covered with snow for Christmas time. There is scarcely any more delightful experience than to pay a visit to one

of the high mountain places when the winter sports are in full swing. Everything is admirably organized for the season's visitors, stretches of meadow being flooded to give smooth ice to the skaters, while bobble runs and skiing platforms seem to pop up like magic in the landscape. But one never can tell when the "foehn," the warm south wind so much dreaded by those who come for winter sports, will sweep across Switzerland, spoiling snow and ice in all but the highest places. It played a sorry trick on the international sports at St. Moritz last year by unexpectedly arriving on the scene before the program had been finished, and before the new year it is generally not safe to count on one's favorite ski runs, although the snow may fall for a few days in abundance. The second fortnight in January and the first fortnight in February can, however, in nine years out of ten, be relied on to give good sport.

Swiss trade is certainly picking up. October was a particularly good month, with an export value of 208,664,000 francs, and if November showed a decline on this figure, that is according to the usual expectation for that month. Both the machine industry and the watch industry have been doing better and a Swiss firm recently cut out all rivals for a contract for electrical machinery offered by the city of Edinburgh (Scotland). Its bid was less than that of any of its British rivals, and it left the British engineering industry fairly gasping, for there did not appear to be any profit for the Swiss firm in such a low figure. The value of Swiss imports also shows a rising tendency over the monthly average of last year, and the larger amount spent on food and raw material is a sign of increased purchasing power.

Switzerland may be congratulated on the fact that it gives its workers a higher actual wage than they had before the war. The skilled workers, in spite of the rise in the cost of living, earn wages today which show a 30 per cent increase in real value. This is certainly a tribute to the high skill of the workers in the chief industries of Switzerland, the watch makers and machine workers holding their own with the most efficient workers of the great industrial countries of Europe.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve the right to hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Singing About Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Kellogg pact is giving a new outlet for a more animated discussion of the subject of peace. In the campaign of gradual education that will change the state of thought of those who do not yet see the advantages of peace over those of war, the written and the spoken word will help some. But don't you think that by adding the influence of music, singing about peace is more apt to leave stronger impression on the consciousness of the people? At their first singing entertainment this season, in Town Hall, on Saturday evening, January 26, the members of the People's Chorus of New York will sing the famous poem of John Greenleaf Whittier, set to music by the well-known British composer, Geoffrey Shaw. The poem reads as follows:

O brother man! fold to thy heart thy brother:
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there;
To worship rightly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kind deed a prayer.

Follow with reverent steps the great example
Of Him whose holy work was "doing good";
So shall the wide earth seem our Father's temple,
Each loving life a psalm of gratitude.

Then shall all shackles fall; the stormy clangor
Of wild war music o'er the earth shall cease;
Love shall tread out the baleful fire of anger,
And in its ashes plant the tree of peace!

The members of the chorus will sing the first two stanzas, and the audience, which will receive a copy of the music and words, as a climax, will be invited to join in the singing of the third stanza.

It is good to get the audience into the habit of doing something also themselves, as a part of their public entertainments. In view of this timely subject, we hope that you will find space to publish this letter in The Christian Science Monitor, inducing all the people to come, and in this way co-operate in making this habit gradually world-wide. L. CAMILLETTI, Conductor, New York, N. Y. The People's Chorus of New York, Inc.